Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1819. [NUMBER 1534.

BOMBAY CASTLE 23D OCTOBER 1819.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to notify, that no further Cash will be received at the General Treasury for Bills on the Government at FORT WILLIAM.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Govt.

Notice.

THE Subscribers to the entertainment to the Right Honorable SIR EVAN NEREAN BART, *are informed that the Dinner at Lowjee Castle will be given on* THURSDAY *the 28th inst.*

Bombay 20th October 1819.

Wanted.

FOR the Ship Albinia Captain LYNN 2000 Rupees for which bills will be granted on the Owners Messrs T. and G. Clay, of London, at 90 days sight.

Persons inclined to offer for the above Bills are requested to send their tenders to Capt. LYNN on or before Friday the 29th instant.

Bombay, 27th October 1819

Lieutenant Colonel EDWARD BAKER *Commissary General being about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.*

Messrs. T. Ferrar & Co.

Cabinet Makers
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 8th of Nov. and following days
ON THE PREMISES
The entire Household Furniture
PLATE CARRIAGE, HORSES &c.

CONSISTING of Six very Superb, 6 and 8 light Chandeliers, double branch Wall Shades, with brilliant drops to match, a Capital Grand Piano Forte by Stoddart, with other Musical Instruments and apparatus, Mahogany Cots fitted up in very Superior Style, Mahogany Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Sett of Dineing Tables to dine 25 persons, handsome Mahogany breakfast Table, Writing Table, Ladies Secretary, Jack wood Side boards, Chairs, Couches &c. all nearly new and of very Superior Workmanship.

Glass Ware consisting of a very elegant and Complete Dessert Set highly cut, Finger Glasses, Hock, Madeira, and Claret Glasses, Decanters &c.

Silver and Plated Ware comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives, Forks, Spoons &c.

Queens Ware a handsome Dinner Set Tea Set and Sundry other Articles.

Persian Carpets, Bengal Mats, plain Wall Shades, hanging Lamps, Patent Lamps, Oil burners. &c.

1 Large painted floor Cloth 36 feet by 18 in good condition.

An excellent 8 Day Clock and a Skeleton time piece, with glass cover.

A numerous Collection of Books, Several good maps. &c.

Wines of various descriptions.

A handsome Chariot, painted yellow and in good repair, two Sets of Carriage Harness, two pair of Carriage Horses, one Saddle Horse, and one Mare, with Saddles Bridles. &c.

Also a new Zoroaniana.

Terms of Sale ready money and the Goods to be cleared away in thee days; no Goods to be delivered during the time of Sale.

Printed Catalogues of the above Articles will be circulated previous to the day of Sale.

Bombay 27th Oct. 1819.

Notice.

GEORGE HIGGS,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a Large Lot of Superior Arab Horses, Among which are some Promiseing Ones, for the Turf, and likewise several pairs fit for Carriages.

Bombay, 27th October 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
John Yeates
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day.

HUNTING Saddles, Curricle and Buggy Harness, Whips, and Spare Articles, Medicines of various kinds, Medicine Chests, Magnesia, Cheltenham Salts &c. several Copies of Miss Leech's Poems, Carey's Craig, Phadric's Visions and Tales, and Bridgmans Paraphrase, on the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle, Harmonicams, Bengal Humps and Tongues to close a concern, Malaga Wine, Vin de Grave, about 40 doz. each of excellent quality, 50 doz. good Hodgsons Beer, also Perry, Cyder, Hollands Gin, a few Pictures, a capital Horse hair sea Couch, and a few Articles of Furniture.

At Twelve o'Clock will be sold an excellent Shigram Po, with a strong Horse and new set of Harness, a most desirable outset.

At three o'Clock will be sold a capital double poled Tent, with some other Tents, a large Routy &c. &c.

Apollo House 27th Oct. 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS
John Yeates
WII SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This day
Between the Hours of Twelve and One o'Clock.

TEMPLES Sixteen views of places in the Persian Gulph, illustrative of the Expedition, against the Arabian Perates in 1810, under the command of Captain WAINWRIGHT of H. M. Ship Chiffone, and Lieut. Colonel SMITH of H. M. 65th Regiment, amongst which are those of Ras el Khyma Muscat &e. &c.

ALSO

Eight views taken at the Capture of the Isle of France, the whole will be found very interesting.

Apollo House, Oct. 27th 1819

Baxter & Co.

ON Friday and Saturday next, the 29th and 30th Instant, will Sell by public Auction at their Warehouse, in Forbes's Street, a Quantity of Bottled Beer of Hodgson's, Brandy, Gin, and Madeira; Sauces of Sorts, and Mustard; various Articles of perfumery; few pairs Gentlemen's and Ladies Boots, and Shoes; Willow Hats; Europe and China Crapes and Silks of various kinds and Colours; Articles of Millinery and Haberdashery, and some spare Articles of Saddlery, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 27th Oct. 1819.

Advertisement.

To be Sold,
BY AUCTION.
On Friday next the 29th Instant.

THE remaining Pictures of the late Exhibition, at the House of General JONE'S opposite the Tavern, the Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1819.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH OCTOBER 1819.

The Right Hanorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Detachment Order issued by Colonel Huskisson, commanding in Kandeish, under date the 11th ultimo, establishing a Lock Hospisal with the Force under his Command; and to direct that the Establishment be in conformity to the General Order of Government of the 10th of February 1813.

The undermentioned Gentlemen for the Military & Medical Establishment of this Presidency, having arrived in the Hon'lbe Company's Chartered Ship Barossa on the 9 Instant, and produced their Covenants and Certificates of appointment, are admitted on the Establishment. Mr. Hugh Grant is appointed an acting Cornet, the Infantry Cadets are promoted to Ensigns, and Messers Kane and Taylor as Assistant Surgeons date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

Mr. Hugh Grant..

Infantry.

Messers Albany Troward.
" Edward Stewart.
" Daniel George Duff.
" Charles Richard Urquhart Jones.
" Crawfurd Hagard.
" John Hamilton Hall.

Medical Establishment.

" Christopher Kane.
" William Taylor M. D.

18*th October* 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to England on Sick Certificate to Ensign Samuel Hemming of the Corps of Engineers.

19*th October* 1819.

Cornet H. M. Buchanan of the 2d Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to England for the recovery of his health, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant that Officer a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
J. FARISH.
Sect. of Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Octuber, 21st, Captain John Thomas Ellis 1st | 9d. Regt. from Poonah.
Do. 22d Cornet, O Woodhouse, Cavy. 1 Regt. from Serdhar.
Do. Capsain H. Smith. do. d.
Do. Lieut. J. P. Boswell, 1st | 2d Regt. from Booj.
Do. 23d Surgeon Marshall.
Do. Lieut. Col. Milnes, H. M. 65th Regt. from Booj.
Do. 23d Major Colebrooke.
Do. 24th Lieut. Ellaway, Madras Establisment
Do. 25th Lieut. Fawcett, 2d | 10 R. from Poonah.
Do. Lieut, Home 2d | 7 R. from Poonah.
DEPARTURES.—25th Octuber. Lieut, Marshall, 2d | 10 Regt. to Baroda.
Do. Asst. Surgeon Lorimer 17d Drag. to Kaira.
Do. Colegate 1d | 3d N. I. to Surat.
Do Doctor, Henry Robertson. do.

Camp Bhooj, Sept. 24th 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

You must now be completely tired of hearing of our Earthquakes, but I assure you, it is really no joke.—After having flattered ourselves, that it had left us for ever, and just as our faces had begun to assume their proper degree of rotundity, it suddenly returned a few days ago.—The shocks were slight, but had the usual effects of depressing our spirits, and lengthening our countenances, and to those of a more sombre cast of thought, the idea returned, that some dreadful calamity was about to supervene.—The moral effects of this Phenomenon have been as curious as its Physical ones.—All our senses, and even our understandings have suffered a change.—Our feelings have become so acute, that the smallest external circumstance makes a serious impression upon them.—The slightest unexpected sound or motion drives the blood towards the heart, and gives a sensation of choking in the throat.—Of course some people experience less of this than others, but it is generally felt in a greater or less degree, and the "Did you feel that" of the Quaker is literally true; and what he has not apparently observed, this question is generally attended with paleness of the face and a slight falling down of the lower jaw.—Our understandings have also suffered, as far as regards our powers of reasoning and observation.—The most ridiculous speculations are listened to with an attention that never would have been afforded to them a few months ago.—One person took a flight of locusts for the long expected volcano, and thought he saw the stones thrown up from it, while another person was convinced that the moon was not in her proper situation in the heavens.—I must however say that our powers of discrimination are not so far gone as to enable us to swallow all the speculations in which, Porebunder, appears to be so fertile.—Our reasoning faculties may have suffered a little from the Earthquake, but its effects in the same way at Pore, have been still more striking.

Besides the Earthquake I am sorry to say that we have other grievences to complain of.—So much rain has fallen during the monsoon that the cultivation of the soil could not be properly carried on.—The consequence is that a failure in the crops has been anticipated, and an immense rise has taken place in the price of every kind of grain.—The effects of this rise had just begun to be felt in our monthly accounts, and we were getting reconciled to it, when a gale of wind set in, and destroyed or injured the whole of our tents, I say our tents, Mr. Editor for no prudent man trusts himself in a house in these days. I am happy to say we bear all our afflictions with patience and hope, *heaven born hope*, enables us to bear up and look forward to better days.—I wish Mr. Observer was here.—What a fine field for the display of his talents! I suspect however he is one of your comfortable fellows, who prefers Bombay, a game at whist, and a cool bottle of claret.—By the bye Mr. Editor talking of Bombay and claret, I had nearly forgot to mention a calamity which has affected us all, almost as much as the Earthquakes I allude to the accounts that we have just received of all the beer being bad in Bombay; I wish Mr. Observer, would taste it and let us know if this is really the case or not.—If it is true, it will be a death blow to some of us who prefer good sound *malt*, vulgar as it may be reckoned, to sour claret and half sour Madeira.—I am really affraid the report about the beer will turn out too true.—The great manufacturer of *pale ale* has been falling off for some years past.—The produce of his vats has been yearly getting thicker and thicker, and of a darker and darker colour, and from all accounts, this year, it will serve both for meat and drink.—At all events Mr. Editor stimulate our good friends the shopkeepers to send our supplies as soon as possible.—Good or bad we must have them.—Our natural courage and fortitude are nearly exhausted and if we are not soon supplied with a little artificial I do not know what will become of us.—You Bombay people however take things devilish easy.—You remain snug in your little Island, and as your excursions seldom extend beyond Tannah or the caves on Salsette, you seldom think of us poor folks at a distance.—If you had occasionally one of our bumps, as they are called, you would sympathise more with us; however there are some very good people among you, that I must not quarrel with.—Do Mr. Editor, give the shopkeepers a sly hint about the Kutch supplies.

Your constant reader,
T. BROAD-SWORD.

P. S.—On readihg my letter over I find it is a proper medley, beginning with the Earthquake and ending with allusions to beer, hams, cheeses &c.—There is however more connection be-

tween the different parts, than most people would imagine.—The beginning describes our afflictions, and the end alludes to the means of enabling us to bear up against them.—I forgot to mention that the weather is oppressively hot.

O! quis me gelidis sub montibus Hœmi,
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1819.

The following is the proposed allottment of Troops for embarkation, destined to the Persian Gulf, under the Command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T.

Ships Names	Corps	Tons	Officers	Men	Followers.
Hannah,	Engineers, Artillery & Commissary of Stores,	462	9	108	226
Ann,	H. M. 47th Regt. &c.	531	10	201	142
Jessy,	H. M. 47th Regt. &c.	340	6	92	101
Orpheus,	H. M. 47th Regt.	416	7	190	67
Jemima,	H. M. 47th Regt.	444	8	170	53
Glenelg,	H. M. 65th Regt.	810	15	360	174
Bombay Castle,	H. M. 65th Regt.	582	9	230	118
Pascoe,	H. M. 65th Regt.	732	11	284	130
NATIVE TROOPS.					
Diana,	1	2 Native Infantry,	506	6	206	198
Ernaad,		Ditto	550	8	300	67
Faiz Rumanee,		Ditto	463	6	206	188
Angelica,		Ditto	356	4	16	101
Carron,	1	3 Flank Company,	15		19	90
Cornwall,	1	11 or Marine Batt.	12		19	91
Francis Warden	Pioneers &c.		440		101	73
	Horses.	20				20

Some of the Transports are already below the Middle ground, and it is supposed that the Troops will embark on the 29th and 30th, and that they will proceed immediately, to the place of their destination.

The Agents of Transports, that accompany this Expedition, are Lieutenants, C. Searight and G. B. Brucks, of the H. C. Marine.

We understand that Mr. Elphinstone left Poonah on Monday, and that he is expected to reach the Presidency, this evening.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR AND BALL AND SUPPER TO THE SETTLEMENT.

On Thursday evening Captains Collier and Walpole, of His Majesty's Ship Liverpool and Curlew, anxious to repay the hospitality they have experienced during their stay at this place gave a ball and supper at the Admiralty House to their numerous friends, and at the same time celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. The House afforded an admirable suite of rooms, which were all thrown open for the occasion, the floor was tastefully chalked with appropriate devices, *the Kings and company's Crest's and Motto's, Trafalgar and Victory* were the most conspicuous. The company being all assembled, country dances went through several successive sets, and were succeeded by Quadrilles. About 12 the company retired to the supper rooms which had been most tastefully fitted up, on the Terrace, by an *amateur* whose health during the supper, was drank with loud applause.

On this Terrace (transformed into a Fairy Scene by the help of Flags of all Nations and variegated lamps) the supper tables were laid out *a-la-Chinois*, and covered with all the delicacies our Island affords. Wit and good humour presided and riseing under the proud standard of Great Britain, Mr. Warden gave the neat and appropriate speech, alluded to by our brother Editor, when the healths of Captains Collier and Walpole, were drank with an overwhelming enthusiasm, with three times three, and the national air of "Rule Britania."

The ball room had however most attraction and the merry dance was resumed and kept up till an early hour.

It is almost unnecessary for us to state that the ball, was attended by all the Beauty and Fashion of our little Island, and the guests departed with sensations of heartfelt gratitude for the amusemen and attention they had received from their kind entertainers.

Kutch.—Letter from Booj, mention the actual appearance of the Joasmees on that coast and entertain apprehensions of their supplies being cut off by them. We apprehend the letter alluded to was written before the *Antelope, and her two little attendants* had reached their destination; for we consider, the apprehended danger at an end, and that their Cheese, Beer and Hams, will reach them in safety.

A subsequent letter mentions that the Pirate Fleet consists, of 64 Vessels with a crew of 7000 men.

At Bhooj, on Monday the 11th October, the Officers of the Mess of the 1st Bat. 9th Regt. entertained the Commanding Officer of the Field Force, Lieut. Col. Milnes, C. B. previous to his departure from Bombay, having resigned his Command to proceed with his Regt. on the intended Expedition to the Persian Gulf; the Mess were also honored with the Company of the Resident Captain McMurdo, together with all the Officers of the Force. The utmost hilarity prevailed & for want of better music the Drums of the Corps were in waiting. Amongst many others the following toasts were drank with three times three.

Lieut. Col. Milnes, C. B. and may success and honor attend him wherever he goes	*British Grenadeirs.*
Lieut. Col. Burr, C. B. and the Heroes of Kirkee.	*Grenadiers March.*
Lieut. Col. Prother, C. B. our late respected Commandant	*1 Gr. 9 Regt. Quick Step.*
Capt. McMurdo, the Resident,	*Quick Step.*
General Baillie, and the Battalion of Artillery.	*March.*
Major Gilbert, and the Officers of the 1st Bat. 5th Regt.	*Quick Step.*

The evening concluded with some excellent Songs and "the Rosy Morn with early blushes spread" broke forth resplendant and the party separated.

We are always most happy to insert, such tributes, as these, as we are fully convinced of the good effect, they have on society in general, by inviting all classes to emulate the conduct, that has called forth such applause.

Bombay 18th Oct. 1819

DEAR SIR,

On the occasion of our approaching separation, we beg leave to convey to you a testimony of the high estimation in which we have regarded your character in a private point of view, with respect to the very handsome and liberal treatment, we have experienced; and in a public one as far as tended to the good order regularity and discipline observed in your Ship, which was so conspicuous, and which could not but add infinitely to the comfort and happiness of every individual on board the Orient during the period we have been on the passage from England; and to commemorate the sentiments of esteem we entertain towards you we have to request your acceptance of a piece of plate, as a small token of regard, to be presented in our name. To our unfeigned feelings of esteem we beg leave to add our earnest wishes for your prosperity and happiness; and bidding you farewell we have the honor to remain.

Dear Sir,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servants.
[Signed] G. Mackonockie, Lieut. Col.
J. D. Crozier, Captain.
Robert Campbell, Captain.
J. Cocke, Captain.
H. Harkness, Lieutenant.
Robert Green, Assistant Surgeon.
William Gray, Ditto.
Walter Smee, Cadet.
Frank Jones, Ditto.
Henry Hancock, Ditto.
James Wilkinson, Ditto.
James Harkness, Ditto.

To
Captain William Reynolds,
Commanding the Orient.

MY DEAR SIR.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a Letter of the 18th Inst. signed by you and the other Gentlemen who came to Bombay on the Orient.

Were I to say, that I feel gratefull, for the very handsome manner in which that letter, conveys to me, the sentiments of the Gentlemen who have subscribed there names to it, I should inadequately express my feelings, but I am not vain enough to ascribe to my self that merit which really belongs to others.

To you, my dear sir, it is unnecessary to point out the true causes, which tended to alleviate the tedium, which, I fear no exertion of a commander can entirely prevent on board a ship in the course of a long voyage.

The Character and conduct of the Ladies and those Gentlemen who signed the letter at once informs us of the source whence originated all that "comfort and happiness" which you have mistakingly imputed to me; a mistake which I cannot regret since it has been the means of my becoming acquainted with their good wishes towards me.

I shall be extremely rejoiced to accept the piece of plate, and will retain it, not as a memento of services which in truth I have not performed, but that it may enable me to offer some proof, to those who may hereafter honor me with their company, on board any ship which I may command; comfort and happiness, is only to be found at sea, by observing that amenity of manners towards each other, which was to conspicuous on our recent voyage.

I fear the whole merit for which I can take credit, was an anxious desire to do all in my power to remove every inconvenience as far as was practicable.

I beg you will communicate to the rest of the Gentlemen my warmests acknowledgements for the way in which they have expressed their approbation of my endeavours, and I have taken the liberty of imposing this trouble on you, as your name appears first among the signatures to the letter addressed to me.

I beg leave to subscribe my self,
my dear sir,
your very obedient humble servant.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS.
Bombay October. 21st.

To Lieut. Colonel Maconokie.

A few days ago Mahomed Ali Khan, gave a Grand *Nautch*, to his Excellency Sir Evan Nepean, and also another to Sir William Grant Keir. We are aware that those kind of entertainments, are not very gratifying, to our countrymen in general, yet on the present occasions the hearty welcome, and *tout ensemble*, went far to disperse any *Ennui*. Coffee, Tea, and Hookahs of many description were handed about & Attar and Rose water were dispensed with an unsparing hand, whilst the Syreus, to the utter discomfiture of many a grave Mullah, commenced their strains; the Ghazels of Hafiz and Sadi, were succeeded by Geets and Tappa's of a more modern date, and were kept up till a late hour.

We copy the following paragraph from a Bengal paper, as though the former part pays Captain Sadlier some oblique compliments & it would seem as if the writer of it had some personal acquaintance with him, yet the latter part, not only tends to reflect on himself, but all so on the Government, that appointed him to the mission, which we have no doubt he will execute to the satisfaction of his employers. We therefore take this opportunity of stating that Captain Sadlier of his majesty's 47th regiment now on an embassy to Ibrahim Pacha, is a gentlemen every way qualified by his knowledge of both the Arabic and Persian Languages for this service.

"Captain Sadlier is fortunately a man of "strong constitution and a man of keen observation; but the necessity of his travelling as "an European Officer, and being unacquainted with the language of the country, will necessarily confine his sources of information, "though it is impossible even to pass over "such an unexplored tract of country and to "return in safety: without the most unqualified and unobservant traveller, having much "to communicate that would be both new and "useful."

The Policy of assuming any foreign dress is doubtful, more especially with persons in any public situation, not even a Mustacho should be sported; and our young friends may rest assured that any derilection, from our national dress and from our national habits, far from calling down any additional respect, has the contrary effect.

Since writing the above we find that Captain Sadlier had joined Ibrahim Pacha, and proceeded with him on the pilgrimage to Mecca from whence he proceeds to Judda, to embark for India.

His reception by Ibrahim is stated to have been every thing, that could be wished.

Letters from the Gulf, also mention that the Honorable Company's Cruizer Psyche, Captain Guy, had chased on shore and burnt a Pirate vessel of considerable force.

The Upton Castle, was knocked down at the Sheriff's Sale, yesterday for one lack and eleven thousand rupees; the Purchasers are Cursetjee and Jehangier Ardasier.

The Fourth law term, for the present year commenced on the 20th and was proclaimed with the usual formalities.

During the three days that the Treasury was open for Bills on Bengal, at the Exchange of 107 for 100 Sicca Rs. we are informed, that no less then 30 Lacs of Rupees were received.

Though we have seen some Armenian Military Officers, and indeed understand that in the Russian armies there are many who have attained the rank of Generals, & hold the most distinguished offices under the Russian Government, yet it has but lately come to our notice that they had ever reached to any professional skill in Navigation. We were therefore very agreeably surprized a few weeks since by an introduction to a Gentleman of that nation who is a proficient in the Mathematics, & who at present is in the command of an Arab Ship. This Gentleman had a large collection of Books amongst them several treatises on Navigation, in the Armenian character printed at Venice in 1809.

Baroda, 18th Oct.—The Installation of Syejee Row, younger brother of the late Anund Row Guicawar, to the vacant Musnud took place yesterday. A Royal Salute was fired from the British Residency on the occasion.

Thus, through the commanding influence, of a paramount protecting power, has Syejee Row taken undisturbed possession of the throne of his Ancestors, without which there is every reason to think, great opposition would have been made, owing to a prevailing opinion, as to the legitimacy of his birth. It is to be regretted, that, no officers from Cantonments were invited to attend the above mentioned interesting ceremony, as it is but natural to infer the young sovereign would have been highly flattered, by the presence of the few officers present with the B. S. F.—The late Rajah has left very considerable personal property, amounting to the value of more than two Crores of Rupees, it is said in money and Jewels, and the distribution of which, has been the theme of anxious discussions, among the female branches of the Guicawars family, but which will no doubt, be disposed of as the wisdom of our Government may suggest. Altho' that may not exactly meet the wishes of these sable Dames.

NOTICES OF BURKA, IN 1810.

Burka.—A town in Arabia in Latitude 23-41 N. belonging to the Imam of Muscat and where the Imam sometimes resides, the town is long and straging along the shore, and may be a mile in length, amidst, groves of date trees, almost the only ones you see. A castle, of pretty large dimensions stands not far from the beach which bore marks of its recent investiture by having many a shot mark on the plaster; about six months ago, it was attacked by some of the Joasamee pirates who made them come down something handsome. Provisions of most kind, are plentifull and cheap, and we got here butter as good as that of Cambridge. We picked up a very few shells on the beach; only one good one, a univalve of a beautifull orange colour; there is a great surf on the beach when it blows hard, and the ground in the road stead is loose, so that ships often drive; the anchorage is in 5 6 or 7 fathom 2 or 3 miles off shore; we where at anchor in 7 fathoms; the town south 3 miles; an Arab Ship of 600 tons more than a mile within us. Latitude observed 23-43 and Longitude 57-54½ by Lunar, from hence Muscat bear E. 7 S. distance about, 14 or 15 Leagues.

We saw nothing within 2 or 3 miles behind Burka but a sandy plain, producing, the date tree, in profusion, but scarce any other kind of vegetation visible, though this place is the garden of the Imams possessions; and here may daily be seen the Arab in all his pride, free, and uncontrolled as the air he breathes, galloping his charger across the plain, in all the glow of independance; every Soldier has here his attendant or sword bearer.

The Castle is not unlike that of Colchester the Warder at his post, and the guard at the gate, the Keep, the Bastion and the Curtain, reminded us of the Feudal times in our own country.

It is stated that Lord Byron is not the author of the *Vampyre*, and that the real author of that work is J. W. Polidori. Similar rumours prevailed respecting the parentage of *Beppo*, a child, which his Lordship has since acknowledged to be his own. We have not met with any satisfactory statement, which can justify us in presuming that the *Vampyre*, is *not* the production of Lord Byron.—It was published in the *New Monthly Magazine*, "by permission," as having been written by His Lordship—and in the *Times* Newspapers, we have found an article—commencing with Lord Byron's name, in which a prosecution is announced against the Proprietors of a Weekly Journal, "for having published the first part" of the tale entitled The Vampyre."

Since which his Lordship, in a letter addressed to the Editor of Galignani's Messenger, has stoutly denied that he wrote it, and has added, that he has a personal dislike to Vampyres.

Letters received here by a dow from Muscat, mention that about thirty five sail of Joassmee vessels have proceeded on a cruise off the coasts of Mekran and Scind, and that one of the chiefs of Rasel Khyma who had been placed in authority at that port by the Wahabbee Shaik, had repaired to Bushire to sue for peace. Whilst at that place, however, the Joassmees having taken a Bushire vessel, Mr. Bruce has detained the Shaik as a prisoner.

At a meeting of several of the principal inhabitants of this Presidency, at the government house on Monday last, it was resolved that a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen,—Sir C. Colville, Mr. Bell, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Meriton, Gen. Baillie, Sir W. G. Keir, Col. Griffith, Archdeacon Barnes, Hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhope, Lieut. Col. Baker, Major Aitchison, and Mr. Woodhouse,—should wait on the Right Hon. Sir E. Nepean, and communicate the wishes of his friends that he would honor them with his company at a public dinner, which they were desirous of giving him on his approaching departure.

Sir C. Colville having consented to take the Chair, the following gentlemen, we are informed, were nominated Stewards to assist him, and to manage the entertainment.

Stewards.—Sir C. Colville, Mr. Bell, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Meriton, Major Gen. Baillie, Sir W. G. Keir, Col. Griffith, Archdeacon Barnes, Lieut. Col. Stanhope, Mr. Michie Forbes, Mr. Newnham and Mr. Woodhouse.

Committee to manage the dinner &c.—Mr. DeVitre, Capt. Bellasis, Major Willis and Mr. Shotton.

The deputation waited on the Right Hon'ble the Governor on the following morning. Sir Evan expressed his extreme gratification at this mark of attention towards him and mentioned Monday the 25th as the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

which would, be most convenient to him. We are, however, desired to state that the day has been altered, and that the entertainment will be given on Thursday next the 28th instant at ½ past 6 o'clock, at Lowjee Castle; the liberal owner of that mansion, with his usual attention to the wishes of the community on similar occasions, giving up the use of it for that evening.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Fama, a Portuguese Ship who left this Port, in December last, for Goa, and the Brazils was forced into Mosambique by adverse winds and storms, where it was found necessary to unload her, and on examination it was resolved she should proceed to Bombay, to be repaired. With this intention she quitted Mosambique on the 24th September in company with the St. John Baptist, a Brig of War, but proved so leaky that on the 1st of September, the Crew were forced to abandon her and take refuge on board of the Brig, who landed them at Zanguebar all safe, with the exception of the Captain, Chaplain, and a Lady passenger, who arrived at Goa, in the Brig a few days since.

A new ship of 550 Tons will be launched at Damaun, on the next springs, and will be added to the Tonnage of this port.

The Bussorah Merchant, Humphries, from Muscat, the 10th instant anchored in the Harbour on Saturday, and the Honorable Company's Cruizer Vestal, on Sunday. These Vessels bring but little in addition to the paragraph extracted from the last Courier.

The Expedition may now said, to be on the move; several of the Transports having proceeded to the Middle-ground, previous to their departure.

BOMBAY,

ARRIVALS,—October 23, Ship Bussorah Merchant, Henry Humphreys, from Bussorah, 3d October.

The H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. R. Watson, from Bushire

24. Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang, Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

PASSENGER.

Per Bussorah Merchant—Mrs. Humphreys

DEPARTURES,—23d October, Cutter Gertruyda Captain C. Kan to the Malabar Coast.

24th, Grab Snow Seton, Nacqudah Murle Hadjee.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson for London.

Ship Sophia, Edwin, for Bussorah.

H. C. Ships, Marquis of Hastings and Barossa for London.

Ship Albinia, Lynn, fo do.

Ship Prince Regent, Clifford, for do.

Ship Asia Felix, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Curlew, Liverpool.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Aurora, Prince of Wales Vestal.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire, Ernaad; Chartered Ships Marquis of Hastings and Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Sophia, Cornwall, Francis Warden, Samarang, Dawkoy, Bombay Castle, Diana, Hannah, Fazel Kureem, Upton Castle, Faz, Rehmanee.

BENGAL.

Jessy, Pascoa, Bussorah Merchant.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Ann, Orient.

ARABS.

Ahmedy Grab, Sulimany, Sahari.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

SEPTEMBER 26th.—American Brig Stephen, J. R. Stanhope, from Batavia 22d August.

Ditto Arab Ship Fattymobaruck, Nacodah Abdullah, from Muscat 20th do.

27th, Ship Governor Petrie, W. Brisley from the Persian Gulph 16th July.

Ditto Milford, Rd. Horwood, from Penang 3d Sept. and Acheen 10th Sept.

28th H. C. Chartered Ship Almorah, Captain T. Winter, from London 27th May.

Ditto Ship Abberton, L. Perceival, from London 28th May.

Ditto Ship Volunteer, T. Waterman, from Bussorah 6th July.

Ditto Ship Mary, B. German, from New South Wales 24th do.

Ditto Ship Dick, W. Harrison, from London 16th Dec. Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomalie 18th August.

Ditto Arab Ship Fatalmain, Nacoda, from Muscat 18th August.

29th Arab Ship Soloman Shaw, Nacodah, from Muscat, (date of departure unknown)

30th Ship Kingsmill, R Mac Dowall, from Liverpool 18th Jan and Bombay 11th Sept,

Ditto, Ship Liverpool James Green, from Rangoon 15th Sept.

Ditto, Brig Minerva, A. De Gracia; from Negapatam, 4th Sept.

Ditto, Arab Ship Futty Salam; Nacoda, from Malabar 1st Sept.

OCTOBER 1st.—French Ship, Mahe dela Bourdonaise, Morin, from St Maloes 22d June

Ditto, Arab Ship Futty Currem, Nacoda, from Judda, 25th August.

Off Calcutta.

29th, The Abberton and Almorah; Chartered Ships Kent, Windermere, Governor Petrie, French Ship La Seine, American Brig Stephen, and Arab Ship Fatty Mobarach.

30th, The Volunteer and Mary, October 1st The Dick.

PASSENGERS.

Per Almaroh, from England—Mr. T. P. MacGregor, 40 Recruits, and 3 Women.

From Madras.—Mrs, Beaufort and child, Mr, Beaufort.

Per Abberton—Mrs. Heude, and infant daughther Lieutenant Heude, 25th Madras N. I. Mr. R. Williams, cadet.

Per Dick, from Colombo.—Mrs Fuller and child, Mrs. T. Brown, Major F. Fuller, H. M. 56th Regiment, Captain G. Mathers, ditto, Lieut. W. F. Mayne, ditto, L. Carmichael, ditto, C. Hogan, ditto, H. W. Sampson, ditto, Ensign J. Howe, Assist. Surgeon W. Thompson, ditto, Acting Apothecary, Mr. Jenkins ditto; 65 Men, 1 woman and 1 child, ditto, 37 Native followers, ditto.

From Trincomalee.—Mr. Hutchinson.

From London.—Mr. F. Forbes, Mr. W. Billingsley.

From Madras.—Sir W. Rumbold, Bart. Sir John Gordon, Bart. Mr. Gabriel, 6 Native merchants from Bushire.

Per Mary, from Port Jackson—Mr. Milsom, Mrs Mary McCarthy, Miss Elizabeth McKay, captain McKay, 30th Regiment Bengal N. I. J. W. Rollo, Mr. John Watts, Master Pilot, Wr. Henry O'Brien.

Passengers arrived at Madras on the William Miles.—Mrs. Sherson; Mrs. C. H. Higgison; Mrs. Z Sherson; Miss G. Sherson; Captain Walker, 10th F. I.; Capt. Scott 14th N. I.; Mr. G. A. Underwood; Mr. C. Richardson; Mr. C. Leslie; Mr. J. B. Puget; Mr. R. Alexander; Mr. Samuel Gloucester; E. Jennings; M. Malyen.

Passengers per William Miles, for Bengal.—Mrs. J. Pattle; Mrs. C. Baley; Madame D'Leta g; Madle D'Letang; Mrs. L. Pattle Mrs. Birch; Miss M. Pattle; Miss H. Hayley; Mis L. Birch; Miss Ford; Miss Ridge; Major Ridge 4th N. C.; Mr. E. S. Wade; Wm. Ellis; J. Brook; J. U. Campbell; D. Campbell; E. M. Richardson; J. Johnson; Charles Ridge; Edward Ridge; Hannah Pickell; Sufannah Isabella Antonio Hammed.

Passengers on the Chartered Ship Fame.—Miss Cameron, Mr. Queiros, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bryant, Captain De Beauregard, Mr. Page, cadet, Mr. Garbett, ditto, Mr. Bowcroft, ditto,

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 25,—American Ship Sachem, Pancroft, for Boston.

Ditto Atlas, J. Gardon for Philadelphia.

Ditto Ship Mahomed Shaw, J. Laird, for Bombay.

26th, Ship Maria, J. C. Rady, for London.

Ditto Ship Harriet, C. H. Bean, for Bencoolen and Batavia.

27th, Ship Ellergill, J. Hotton, for Hull.

Ditto Ship Resource, J. G Williams, for China.

Ditto Ship Glorioso, J. Patterson, for Bombay.

Ditto Ship Laing, J Clark for London.

Ditto Ship Master, P. Barriman, for ditto, via Point de Galle.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 2D INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The Surry, Milford, and outward bound Ship Harriet.

On their way to town,—The Kingsmill, Liverpool, and French Ship Mahe de la Bourdonnaise.

Passed up,—The Forte Currim.

Kedgeree.

On her way to town,—The Soliman Shaw Passed down,—The Mahomed Shaw, Laing, and Atlas.

New Anchorage

Remain,—The H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thomas Grenville Carnatic, Minerva, and Rose.

Saugor.

Gone to Sea,—The H. C. Ship Streatham Cornwallis, and Margaret Ann.

Gone down,—The Ellergill. Glorioso, American Ship Sachem, Maria, and Brig Catharina.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 1. Ship Tottenham, C. Davy, from Calcutta 18th September.

Do. 2, Brig Lucy, T. W. Stunt, from Vizagapatam, and Conjuga 29th Sept.

Do. 3, Ship Albion, Charles Weller, from London 3d June.

Do. Brig Fanny, J. B. Smith, from St. Dennis 2d Sept.

Do. do. Schooner Black Joke, W. Eglan, from Eattamoukoloo 2d October.

Do. 5, Ship Edward Strettell, W. Balston, from Vizagapatam 18th, and Masulipatam 30th Sept.

Do. do. Schooner Princess Caudotte, D. Frisbee, from Negapatam 30th September.

Do. do. Brig Wasp, Penber. they, from Calcutta 20th September.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 30, Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, for the Northern Ports.

Do. do. Brig Latchemy, Charles Cunot, for Mauritius.

Do. do. Brig Williams, Ganteen, for Pondicherry.

Do. do. Ship William Miles, S. Beadle, for Calcutta.

Do. do. Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, for London.

Do. do. Ship Geo. Cruttenden J. J. R. Bowman, for Covelong.

Do. do. Oct. 2, Ship Aurora, P. Earl, for England.

Do. do. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, for Calcutta.

Do. do. Ship Amboyna, D. Wilson, for Covelong.

Do. 3. Brig Anna Catherina, Barbett, for Trincomalee.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH,—In Bombay Early on Sunday morning last, The Lady of Stephen Babington Esq. of a Son,

DEATHS.—On Wednesday the 20th Inst, Lieutenant Hunter, H. M, 67th Regiment.

On the 22d inst. Cornet H. M. Buchanan, Mad. Establishment,

Lately* in Calcutta, in the Bloom of his afflicted Family, and in the Flower of Life, Major Peter Lewis Grant, of the 12th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Officiating Town Major of Fort William.

Of him it may be truly said that society has lost one of its highly accomplished, and most pleasing members and the service one of its most active, brave, and meritorious officers. Possessing as he did, a character and principles strictly honorable, with a genuine, warm, and friendly disposed heart, he was universally beloved and respected, and is as much regretted by the wholy Army.

Ambitious of glory in early life, the spirit of heroism displayed by this admirable officer on the works of Bhurtpoor, in the column of the gallant Don, may bring an agreeable recollection of the name of Grant, to the memory of many of his distinguished companions in arms of this Presidency, who fought under the Banners of immortal Lake.

* 14th June 1819 see Courier 18th July.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's Cathedral, on Friday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Mr. C. M. Hollingbery, to Miss Jessy Welsh.

On the 23d ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. Thomas Burridge Somerset Harding, to Miss Lousia Moss.

BIRTHS.—At Meerut, on the 16th ultimo, the Lady of Captain W. P. Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 2d and 3d Division Field Army, of a Son,

At Dinapore, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Captain J. Simpson, 2d Batt. 14th N. I. of a Son.

On Saturday, the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Joseph Watts, Esq. of a Son.

At the Mission House, Serampore, on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of H. A. Williams, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 28th ultimo, Mrs. J. Scratchley, of a Son.

At Sulkea, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs, John Mills, of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah, on Thursday last, Mrs, W. Vaut Hart, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At her Son's residence, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones; aged 55 years.

On the 27th ultimo Mr, John Steers, of the Assessment, Police Office, ; aged 43 years.

At Berhampore, on Monday morning, the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Anne Mollis, Wife of Mr, James Mollis of that place; aged 19 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 31 inst. the Lady of Lieutenant W. Peyton, 16th Regt, N. I. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday the 18th instant, the Lady of John Dent, Esq of the civil service, of a Daughter.

At Chamanore on the 22d September, the Lady of C. J. R. Ellis, Esq. of a Daughter.

At St. Thome, on the 12th Instant. Mr. B. Barrett, of a Daughter.

On Saturday the 9th instant, at Black Town, Nary Euphemia, the wife of Mr. G. D. M'Carthy, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Tellicherry, on the 14th September to the unspenkable regret of all his Friends, John Oakes, Esq. Master Attendant of Tellicherry, of an attack of the Cholera Morbus, after an illness of a few hours.—His loss will be long felt by the Native Poor of Tellicherry and the neighbouring country for miles round, to whose wants he had been accustomed to administer for years, with the most unsparing hand, and at the same time in the most judicious manner.

At Madras, on the morning of the 24th day of August, George Anderson, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, October 2, 1819.

BUY.			SELL.
0 6	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*		0 10

ASSAULT EXTRAORDINARY.

On the evening on Thursday last, about the close of twilight, when the Course was Crowded with carriages, the Editor of this Journal was taking an airing in his buggy, with a Friend. The young person who had distinguished himself at the Meeting at the Town Hall, by advocating the cause of the Select Vestry, and whose Speech was reported as that of a young gentleman whose name was not then known, happened to pass by on horseback at the time; and though his person was distinctly remembered, nothing peculiar was remarked in his appearance, so as to indicate hostile intentions.

Immediately after passing the buggy which was proceeding at a slow rate, and the persons in it were lounging back in a listless and unguarded posture, without apprehension of an assault, the young man on horseback suddenly, wheeled round, exclaiming "Your name is Buckingham, I believe," and coming up behind him, without asking any more questions, struck him with a hand whip.

The blow was instantly returned by Mr. Buckingham with several cuts from the buggy whip laid on with such effect, as to induce the assaulter to drop behind, after which he said "My name is Darwall."

A second attack was apparently contemplated by Mr. Darwall, who again advanced from behind, in the same manner as he had previously done; but the parties being now more guarded, invited his nearer approach.

Mr. Buckingham said, "Do you wish any thing further. If you do, I'll give it to you." He replied "The sooner, the better." Mr. Buckingham rejoined "Off the Course, if you please; follow me," pointing with his left hand to the road below, the parties being them close to the bottom of the Course.

To this Mr. Darwall made no reply. He was again invited, and even a third time solicited to retire from this scene and follow Mr. B. to a more appropriate one, but still remained silent and did not comply.

The parties in the buggy continued the usual drive, repeating the round of the Course after this, during all which time Mr. Darwall was not again seen.

Thus far is a plain, and accurate statement of the facts of the transaction, which all those who witnessed it, will no doubt readily remember, and be as ready to confirm; and which the gentleman who accompanied Mr. Buckingham in his evening drive is ready to prove on oath.

On the following morning, steps were taken to ascertain the most fit and unobjectionable mode of proceeding in this case; and the opinions of all who were consulted, among which are some of the first members of the society, went to establish that the Conductor of a Public Journal could not in any case be held personally and individually reponsible, (in reporting the transactions of a Public Meeting, to the best of his recollection and judgement) to all persons who might individually be offended at his recollection not conforming what they themselves had stated to be *theirs*; as in such a case, every individual of the Meeting at the Town Hall, with whom the Reporter differed as to what was said, and what was not said by them (and this applies in some degree to almost every one who spoke), might begin the month with a personal contest with one, and following it up by a new antagonist every day, would hardly get through his gladiatorial labours before the month was ended; besides which, as new cases would constantly arise—it would be necessary either to devote a certain portion of every day in the year to meet complaints—or hire champions to take this part of the Editor's duty off his hands.

If the Editor had, however, in the present case, laid himself open to any charge of *personal* aspersion—by characterizing what Mr. Darwall had said, as "*Shameful* or *scandalous*"—as some older and more peaceably inclined men had done of certain other expressions—in another place; or if he had stated that they were "*pitiful, false fallacious*, or *untrue*, as had still more recently been said by a *public* and a *sacred* body, of what this Editor had himself given to the world regarding them; Mr. Darwall's remedy would then have been, either the usual course of a public refutation of a public charge, or a private demand of redress for a personal insult. These are the only two modes of proceeding which the laws of society admit of gentleman pursuing, and either of these would have been met with firmness and determination.

The act of approaching from behind another, and seizing an unguarded moment to assault him, is at once cowardly unmanly and ungentlemanly;—contrary to the feeling which the lowest classes of society distinguish by "fair play;"—contrary to the notion which all generous minds entertain regarding the attack of an enemy;—and more than all contrary to that nice sense of delicacy which honor imposes on gentlemen, to give their opponents whom they challenge, the choice of time, place, and weapon, that no possible suspicion may exist of undue advantages being taken on the side of the aggressor.

It is an act which the meanest and most contemptible individual of the community has it in his power to inflict on the most exalted, by watching well his opportunity, without putting his truth, his honor, or his courage to the test; and mankind tread on a reptile that spits its venom on them, and disarm it, there is no alternative left to any individual who may be assailed in this wanton and treacherous manner, but to repel the attack, as was done in this case, with the same weapon and make the chastisement so severe as to prevent the assailant returning to the charge.

Whatever title Mr. Darwall might therefore have possessed *before* this act, to be placed on a footing of equality with those among whom he was permitted to discuss the merits of a public question, or to be treated and considered as a gentleman, (to which neither his extreme youth, evident irritibility, nor probationary station in life as an attorney's clerk, would have perhaps either added or diminished) he has by this violent and unwarrantable breach of the laws which honor imposes on those who seek its appeal, deprived himself entirely of such an indulgence; and a gentleman, insulted in so gross and vulgar a manner, as to be treacherously attacked by blows without a statement of the offence, a demand of redress, or the intervention of any agent to seek the explanation required.—might, with as much propriety, permit a porter or the lowest mechanic who chose to raise his first against him in the intoxication of liquor or of rage, to meet him in the rank of a gentleman, and to enjoy the satisfaction which is reserved for men of honor alone,—as descend from the dignity which propriety of conduct confers on men of every rank, to notice, in any other way than by handing over to the Law for punishment, an offender who has demeaned himself as Mr. Darwall has done in the present instance.

To that Law, which he has thus openly offended, he will have to answer for his crime;—to that Society, whom he has insulted, by the supposition that such ungentlemanly conduct would be tolerated among them, he may make his own appeal;—to the Individual against whom his vengeance has been directed, he stands only in the relation of a misguided and vindictive youth, unworthy of further mention, than of being thus held up to public inspection for a moment, to sink again into that obscurity from which this act has momentarily raised him.

[Calcutta Journal,—October 2.

Madras.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 14TH,

The *Bengal Merchant* returned to the Roads on Tuesday from Covelong, and sails immediately for Calcutta. On this Ship M. LE. Baron De Richemont Desbassayns and Family, embark for Bengal.

The Flag Staff of Fort St. George, will be struck to-morrow, according to annual custom; in preparation for the stormy weather expected after the middle of this month. The Wind has been from the Northward these two or three days past, attended by fine and comparatively cool weather.

A smart shock of an Earthquake is stated to have been felt at Wallajahbad between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, on the 2d instant.

English Extracts.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—MAY 19TH,

VOTE TO CAPTAIN SIR MURRAY MAXWELL.

The resolution approving of a vote of £1.500 to Sir Murray Maxwell, for the losses he had sustained by the wreck of his Majesty's ship Aleeste, employed on the late embassy to China, having been read and put to the court for its approval,

Mr. Hume rose and said, that as this was the first time the court had an opportunity of expressing its sense of the question now submitted to it, he begged leave to offer a few remarks upon the subject of this vote to Sir Murray Maxwell. He could not but consider this as quite a novel question, and it was very fit, therefore that the court should distinctly understand the grounds upon which they were proceeding to accede to a resolution framed as this was. The court, as a company of merchants, were called upon

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

AN ADDRESS SPOKEN AT THE THEATRE, MATOONGA IN THE DRESS OF THE ARTILLERY.

Forced forward in an humble cause to plead,
A timid advocate confus'd dismay'd,
At this tribunal with submission stands,
To deprecate your frowns, engage your hands.

A tender Scion of dramatic sort,
Requires to night your fostering support,
Cherish'd it blooms, its sweets and flow'rs arise,
Blasted by Apathy it falls and dies.

Should mem'ry pouring o'er the raptur'd mind,
Pourtray those scenes reluctantly resign'd
Retrace the Splendid pile the Concave pride,
Rais'd by a state in Architectures pride.

Where Munden, Mathews, Bannister, diffuse,
The merry satire of the comic muse,
Futile our labours our expected joys,
The glaring contrast every hope destroys.

Here where no brilliant boxes grace the side,
No easy damsels thro' the lobbies glide,
Here where no lofty dome in pomp ascends,
No gay saloon its sweet attraction lends.

No varying art deceptive holds to sight,
Seas, castles, halls or lawns or bowers bright,
No Canvas Bulwarks mimic Bastions rear,
No powers mechanic mimic mountains bear.

Our plain ungilded stage you'll scorn we fear,
And for its homeliness condemn the cheer,
Say shall the unassuming stai Bamboo,
Obtain the meed to polished pillars due,

Or can the useful cocoa branch procure,
The plaudits gaudy roofs alone insure,
Each sister muse for aid we vainly sue,
This band their cheering presence never knew.

Enthrou'd with freedom in the western sky,
Heedless they hear an eastern Thespian's sigh,
By those who trade in histrionic ware,
To judge our merits, would it Sirs be fair.

Ten thousand accidents combine to spare,
A Blund'ring manager and murd'ring player,
Where all degrees refin'd and vulgar croud,
Not to improve or hear but to be view'd.

Where secret seats deprav'd accommodation,
Preserve the debauchee from observation,
Where to excel in show is all the rage,
And not a soul attends the instructive stage.

The actor meeting no examination,
Rants, retains puffs obtains a reputation,
Despising critical dissection plays,
Riots in affluence and careless ease.

But here alas no soft seducing graces,
Beam round the person animate the faces,
Of anxious heroines panting to be seen,
Dazzling the eye, saving the sick'ning scene.

No follow'd fav'rite charms the glitt'ring tiers,
But strange resource our dames are *cannoniers*,
Let not the formidable sound amaze ye,
Equipt in stays they strive to night to please ye.

And leaving keener weapons hope in form,
With peaceful petticoats your hearts to storm,
Avoiding instruments of deathful battle,
At Fops, Fools, Knavery censorious rattle.

Tho' e'r the Sun his annual circuit close,
They once again pour thunder on your foes,
From puffs or parties they draw no ascendance,
On your indulgence rests their sole dependance.

Say shall the man who in the battles strife,
Feels for the enemy who seeks his life,
Refuse the friendly tribute of a smile,
To those who strive his labors to beguile.

Tis not in his brave character a feature,
To spurn a claim address'd to his good nature,
Soldiers this principle with pride maintain,
Nor suffer brothers to implore in vain.

What tho' our skill no party audience draws,
Our galiant Leaders judge our modest cause,
In confidence before them we appear,
Conscious no carping critic shelters here.

We come with gentle allies jest and glee,
To lay the dœmon of the clime, *ennui*,
No mercenary views our minds impel,
Our aims to please the clouds of care dispel.

Cause you forget the struggles of the day,
And laugh your *toils* and *your* fatigues *away*,
Pleas'd then the critic's privilege forgo,
On humble amateurs support bestow,
And let your hands your hearts contentment show,

So when beneath your management they play,
Their hearts and hands, your kindness shall repay,
And on the foe their gratitude display.

(Continued from the third Page.)

to grant in a way a sum of money, not to one of their own servants, but to an officer of his Majesty's navy for services performed in the king's employ. In, that point of view, it appeared to him that the resolution proposed was highly objectionable. He had taken a great deal of pains and trouble to make himself acquainted with the practice of the Company's own naval service as well as the naval service of the crown, and he was free to confess that he really could not agree to the vote proposed for the reasons set forth in the resolution. The reason why he objected to it was, that this Company, as a body of merchants, could not indemnify one of his Majesty's servants for the losses he had sustained in the wreck of the Alceste. It would be recollected, that when a sum of £3000 was proposed to be voted to Sir Thomas Hislop for the loss he had sustained on board the Java on his way to India, it was objected to upon the same ground. The court of proprietors thought proper to refuse it, and that gentleman did not get the money, for this reason, because agreeable to the universal practice of his Majesty's navy, no remuneration was ever made to officers for losses sustained by capture or shipwreck. The objection, therefore, that he had to the present motion, founded on the principle then laid down was, that his Majesty's naval service never granted such allowances. The same principle he believed prevailed in the Company's service and the only instance in which it was departed from, in the course of a hundred years, was in the case of the officers of the Britannia; that, undoubtedly, was a most dangerous precedent, and one upon which this court ought not to act, for this reason, that if Capt. Maxwell, as a servant of his Majesty, sustained any loss in that service, it was the business of his Majesty's government to give him a recompense." If this had been a loss which Capt. Maxwell could not have gaurded against by insurance, then probably he might have come before the court and claimed some recompense, but it was quite clear that he could have insured all his property on board the Alceste; and if he (Mr. H.) was not very much mistaken, Capt. Maxwell did insure his property, and had recovered his losses from the underwriters His objection to the present vote was to the principle of it, and the reasons assigned in the resolution, because he was persuaded that this court would not even sanction the principle of paying officers for losses which they might have recovered by insurance. or which his Matesty's government might have made good: he should therefore submit to the court the propriety of expunging those words which related to Capt. Maxwell's losses in consequence of the wreck of the Alceste, contending as he did, that this was an improper reason why this money should be granted. He, however, held it to be a clear proposition that the court of directors had a discretionary power in giving Sir Murray Maxwell a sum of money in consideration of any services he had rendered the Company upon the embassy. If the directors were satified that Capt. Maxwell's services to the Company generally, were such as to entitle him to a fair claim on the liberality of the court, he for one should not oppose the exercise of that liberality toward him; but he would strongly oppose the establishment of a precedent for the indemnification of officers in his Majesty's service. Had the court of directors, upon inquiry into the circumstances of the case, found that Capt. Maxwell had a just claim upon their liberality, he (Mr. H. conceived that they could have extended their liberality towards him without coming to this court; they were absolutely competent to reward Sir Murray Maxwell for any services he had performed for the Company, and this was the only ground upon which the vote of £1500 could be sanctioned. He believed that there was a ground of that kind upon which Capt. Maxwell was entitled to the liberal consideration of the Company: when the embassy was about to embark, a question of some importance occurred, as to the manner in which the table of his Excellency should be provided during the voyage. He believed there was only one individual alive who had attended the embassy under lord Macartney, and that was Mr. Barrow, the secretary of the Admiralty, and upon inquiring of him as to the manner in which the expense of the ambassador's table was managed, it appeared that a board of green cloth was established, who had the charge of the stock, but such was the ill consequence resulting from such an arrangement that no one felt satisfied. The stock not being under the management of the captain, the greatest confusion and irregularity prevailed; the thing was neglected, because there was no specific person to look after or take charge of the stack. He (Mr. H.) understood, that on the late occasion Mr. Barrow gave it as his advice that whatever arrangements the court of directors should make on this subject, it was to be provided that the captain should take charge of his Excellency's table, and he was informed that the hon. director who then filled the chair, and the hon. deputy, did accordingly direct, that if Sir Murray Maxwell would take upon himself the trouble and responsibility of this duty, his services should fairly be considered at the termination of the voyage. He had heard that Sir Murray Maxwell had undertaken this duty, and had performed it to the satisfaction of every body, so long as circumstances would permit. If this statement was correct, he, for one, thought that Capt. Maxwell was entitled to the consideration of the directors in this repect, and on this ground he was disposed to agree to the vote proposed, if it were freed from the objection which he had suggested; therefore he should propose to leave out these words, " and the losses he sustained in the wreck of that ship." If these words were expunged from the resolution, he was quite ready to give it his support, because his objection on the score of a bad precedent would be removed. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the words alluded to should be left out of the resolution.

Mr. *Lowndes* seconded the amendment,

After a short conversation, in which Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Grant, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Dixon took part, the following substantive resolution was proposed instead of the amended one.

" Resolved, That in consideration of the unwearied " attentions paid by Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, " commander of his Majesty's late ship Alceste, to " Lord Amherst, and the other members of the " late embassy to China, and in testimony of his " services rendered to the Company, he be pre- " sented with the sum of £1500, subject to the " approbation of another general court, and of the " right hon. the board of commissioners for the " affairs of India."

The question being put on this resolution it was agreed to unanimously.

The following resolutions were, on the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the *Deputy Chairman* agreed to without observation.

FEE FUND.

" Resolved, That this court confirm their resolu- " tion of the 24th March, approving the grant of " £4,000 per annum, out of the general fee fund, and " £600 per annum out of the Company's cash, in aid " of a fund for the benefit of the widows and families " of deceased officers upon the regular home esta- " blishment."

" Resolved, That this court confirm their resolution " of the 24th March approving the grant of £500 per " annum from the general fee fund, and £500 per " annum from the Company's cash, in aid of a fund " for the benifiit of the widows and families of de- " ceased elders, extra clerks, and others of the " home service"

GRANT TO COL. SALMOND.

" Resolved, That this court confirm their resolution " of the 24th March approving the grant to Lieut- " Col. Salmond, the military secretary for conducting " the military correspondence with India, of an ad- " dition of £500 per annum to his salary."

CHAPLAIN AT CANTON.

" Resolved, That this court approve the resolution " of the court of directors of the 17th March last, " appointing a chaplain to the Company's factory " at Canton, with a salary of £800 per annum, paya- " ble out of the commisson, subject to the confirma- " tion of another general court."

Adjourned.

EXCHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

IN MAY 1819.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Irby, from 2 Life Gds.—with Major Vyse, 1st. W. I. R.

Major Ross, from 21 F.—with Major Leahy, h. p. 7 F.

Major Lawrence, from 13 Dr.—with Major Paterson, 22 Dr.

Brevet Major Hamerton, from 7 F. rec. diff.—with Captain Disney, h. p. 67 F.

Brevet Major Moray, from 13 Dr.—with Captain Browne, 19 Dr.

Brevet Major Wood, from 3 F.—with Captain De Montmorency, h. p. 21 F.

Captain Smith, from 24 F. rec. diff.—with Captain Brown, h. p. 34 F.

Captain Daly, from 34 F. do.—with Captain Price, h. p. 53 F.

Captain Considine, from 13 Dr. do.—with Captain Brunton, h. p. 60 F.

Captain Fead, from 3 F. G. do.—with Captain Digby, h. p. 25 F.

Captain Tupman, from 2 Ceylon Regt.—with Brevet Lieut. Col. Hamilton, h. p. 4 W. I. R.

Captain Harvey, from Coldst. Gds. rec. diff.—with Captain Armytage, h. p.

Lieut. Jones, from 24 E.—with Lieut. Lee, 87 F.

Lieut. Harvey, from Coldst. Gds. rec. diff.—with Lieut. Hall h. p.

Lieut. J. Brownlow, from 7 F. do.—with Lieut. Sweeting, h. p.

Lieut. Carroll, from 15 F. do.—with Lieut. Bonnor, h. p. 3 F. G.

Lieut. M'Cullock. from 31 F. do.—with Lieut. Taylor, h. p. 37 F.

Lieut. Turnstall, from 37 F. do.—with Lieut. Lewis, h. p.

Lieut. Nunn, from 46 F. do.—with Lieut. Stuart, 86 F.

Lieut. Birkett, from 65 F.—with Lieut. Madden, h. p. 89 F.

Lieut. Lee, from 87 F.—with Lieut. Jones, 24 Dr.

Lieut. Aldrich, from Rifle Brig. rec. diff.—with Lieut. Uniacke, h. p.

Lieut. Brauns, from Staff Corps.—with Lieut. Frazer, h. p.

Lieut. Hawley, from 1 Dr. G. rec. diff.—with Lieut. Dickens, h. p. 14 F.

Lieut. Clavering, from 14 Dr.—with Lieut. Ormsby, h. p. 3 Dr. G.

Lieut. Crawford, from 43 F. rec. diff.—with Lieut. Mathews, h. p.

Lieut. Ross, from 1 Dr.—with Lieut. Green, h. p. Cavalry Staff Corps.

Cornet Sir J. Radcliffe, from 16 Dr.—with Cornet, Richardson, h. p. 23 Dr.

Cornet Ives, from 18 Dr.—with Ensign Seton, 32 F.

2d Lieut. Baillie, from 23 F.—with Ensign Mathews, h. p. 14 F.

Ensign Connolly, from 37 F. rec. diff.—with Ensign Gosselin, h. p. 60 F.

Ensign Williams, from 3 F. do.—with Ensign J. Cameron, jun. h. p. 92 F.

Ensign M'Lachlan, from 57 F. do.—with Ensign, Ferrier, h. p. 56 F.

Ensign Anderson, from 57 F. do.—with Ensingn Bainbrigge, h. p. 2 Gar. Ba.

Ensign and Adjutant Myers, from 60 F.—with Ensign and Adjutant Adams, h. p.

Resignations and Retirements.

Lieut. Colonel Bouverie 69 F.—Captain Angelo Roy, West India Rang.—Lieut. Heselridge, 73 F.

Appointments Cancelled.

Cornet Clyde, 34 Dr.—2d Lieut. Richard Basset, I Ceylon Regt.

DEATHS.—Colonel the D of Buecleugh, Dumfries Militia, 2(April 1819.

Lieut. Colonel D. J. Cameron, late I. R. Vet. Ba. April 19,

Ditto Lawson, R Artillery 23d do.

Major Campbell. R. Artillery, 7th May 1819.

Captain Given, 45 F. 16th April 1819.

Ditto Campbell, 67 F.

Ditto Gethin (killed in action with the Caffres,) 72 F. 3 February 1819.

Ditto Enraght, R. York Ran. 13 do.

Ditto Magius, h. p. K. G. L. 23d March 1818.

Lieut. Tomlinson, 17th Dr. 25th Sept. 1818.

Ditto M'Dermott, do. 6th do.

Ditto Lidwell, 73d F.

Ditto George, R, West Ind. Rang.

Ditto Hunt, late 2d R. Vet. Bn. 6th May 1819.

Ditto Fair, h. p. 81 F. 31st Mar.

Ditto Blackburn, Dumfries Militia 31st Oct, 1818.

Cornets, 2d Lieut. and Ensigns.

Broderick, 2d Dr. G. 4th Apr. 1819.

Arrow, 67th F. 2d Nov. 1818.

Aitken (drowned) 17th Jan, 1819.

Drayton, R, W. I. Ra. 2d. Mar. 1819.

M'Konachie, ditto 18 do.

T. B. Cooper, R, Art, 21st Feb,

Town, h. p, 24th F, 20th Aug, 1818.

Bevan, Dumfries Mil, 29th Mar, 1319,

Adjutant, Lieut, Warde, 65th F.

Quarter-Master, Steel, 3d F, G.

Assistant Surgeon, Pulsford, 18th Dr.

Miscellaneous, Sams, Assistant Commissery General at Tobago, 21st Feb, 1819.

PROVINCIAL OCCURENCES,

IN MAY, 1819.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The price of weaving ginghams having recently been lowered 2s. per cent, at Carlisle, some excesses among the workmen was the consequence. At a meeting, they resolved to petition the Regent to send them all to America.

YORKSHIRE.

Amongst the recent emigrations, there are twenty-six persons belonging to one family of the name of Thistlethwaite, of the Society of Friends, in Leeds. These enterprising individuals are gone with an intention of carrying on the woollen manufacture (in conjunction with others,) on an extensive scale, either at Philadelphia, or some other eligible state in its vicinity.

An Irish Union Company is forming in Leeds, for the purpose of supplying that market more fully with woollen cloths.

LANCASHIRE.

Several ruinous failures within the month have happened at Manchester: amongst them, the respectable house of Messers. John Myon and Son, for 300,000l. and subsequently, that of Messrs. Richard Lees and Co. The panic produced was general; no spinner could buy on credit, or with any other than banker's paper.

CHESHIRE.

At Chester, Joseph Walker, aged [illegible] 20, was lately executed for highway robbery, denying the crime to the last.

The cotton mill at Ingersley, near Macclesfield, belonging to Messers Clogg and Norris, was lately destroyed by fire. The property was insured, but the loss added to the distress of the spinners.

DERBYSHIRE.

A singular circumstance lately occurred at Darley Abbey, near Derby. The laundry-maid spread out in an open drying ground, amongst other things, five yards of narrow leno muslin, in two pieces; in a short time she missed them, and sought for them in vain. Two days after, with many other articles, she laid out five yards of lace, in five separate pieces, which also soon disappeared; and every possible enquiry was made about them, but they could not be found. Within a week, a labourer saw something white hanging out of a thrice cock's nest, at the distance of eighty yards from the drying ground, and having heard of the loss of the lace, &c. he took down the nest, and the leno and lace were found within it, beautifully interwoven and twisted amongst the twigs so as to form a complete lining. Unfortunately, the nest, which was a real curiosity, was pulled to pieces, and the whole ten yards were taken out uninjured and unsoiled. What a lesson this little circumstance teaches us, not to suspect too lightly those around us; and how forcibly it reminds us of the interesting drama of the " Maid and the Magpie."

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting has lately been held at Mansfield, to consider the best mode of employing the stocking-makers destitute of work in that neighbourhood; it was agreed to solicit leave from the Duke of Portland to dig and set a certain quantity of the forest with potatoes: leave was readily granted. The poor men are to be allowed 2s. per day; and, when the potatoes are ready, the are to be disposed of for their use in such manner as may be thought proper.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A respectable meeting of the hosiers of Leicester lately took place, to form an association to prevent a recurrence of the loss and injury experienced by many hosiers, from their frames having been illegally and wantonly taken under distress for rent owing by their workmen.

At a late vestry meeting of the principal inhabitants of Hinckley, it was resolved, that all framework knitters that could not earn four shillings a-week for each frame, should be required to give notice to the owers to fetch them in. Such is the deplorable state of things at Hinckley, that more than two thousand, are now receiving parochial relief; and these too, are supported by less than four hundred of the inhabitants, there not being that number, out of a population of 6000, capable of paying rates.—*Leicesser paper.*

WARWICKSHIRE.

Two petitions were lately forwarded from Coventry to Mr. Peter Moore, to be presented to the House of Commons, one from the mayor and corporation, and the other from the master-weavers. The petitioners stated, that they were obliged to pay in poor-rates 49s. per acre on their landed property, and 19s. in the pound upon the rent of every house of which they are occupiers; and that, unless some relief were granted them, they should all perish in one common ruin. There are now five classes of manufacturers in Coventry, each working ninetysix hours in the week, or sixteen hours in the day. The first of these classes gain 10s. a-week, or a penny-farthing an hour. The second gain 5s. 6d. a-week. The third 2s. 9d. The two remaining classes receive 2s. and 1s. 6d. a-week. The men have been obliged to resort to the funds of their friendly societies; and not only have these funds been exhausted, but the funds of their saving banks, which are now a mere mockery!

LONDON.

MARKETS,—JUNE 15.

The demand for Cotton continues very trifling from export houses, but prices generally remain steady; the East India Company's sale on Friday was thinly attended, a great proportion was withdrawn or bought in, and the remainder, 400 Surat (besides the damaged), sold at prices as under—these were about equally taken by the trade and for export. The sales of the week are, duty paid, 22 Maranhams, fine 17½d.; 145 Demarara and Berbice, fair to good, 14½d.; in bond 450 Bengal, midding 5⅞d.; fair to good 6⅝d. a 6¾d.; fine 7d.; 400 Surat per sale, midding 6d.; fair to good 6¾d. a 8¼d.; fine 9th.; total 1,017 bags. The imports are 214 Demerara and Berbice, 5 Barbadoes, 60 Curracou and Grenada, 20 Smyrna, 1,[illegible] Surat, 2,400 Bengal: total 4,458 bags.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 22.

His Majesty sets out on the 2d of next month for the camp in Scania, after which he will go to Helsingborg, for the benefit of sea bathing, and return to Stockholm by way of Carlscrona. Count Engestein set out for the camp on the 3d.

After three weeks fine warm weather, we had here on the 26th a fall of snow, which continued for seven hours. In the following night there was a sharp frost, and the earth, trees, and roofs were covered with a thick hoar frost. It is feared that this frost will prove fatal to the hopes of the husbandman in many places.

A notification has been sent to the Custom-houses in Norway, to treat ships belonging to the North American States, with respect to the duties both in ships and merchandise, on the same footing as those of the most favoured nations.

CHRISTIANIA, MAY 28.

His Majesty has ordered a Norwegian, Hussary token, as a kind of order of civil merit, to be founded.

His Majesty having been informed that there is in many parts of Norway a scarcity of seed corn, has had 900 barrels of barley and 450 of oats, purchased on his account, and sent to some of the districts in the South of Norway.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 27, OCTOBER 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

BERLIN, JUNE 5.

His Majesty's health improves daily, and there is every reason to hope that he will soon be wholly recovered.

The attempt made on the part of Prussia to effect an arrangement respecting the separation of the parishes in Posen and Poland, which are divided by the frontiers, has been declined on the part of Poland, and prohibition of making payments in money or in kind to the churches on our side of the frontiers has not been withdrawn. On this account the Chief President of Posen has ordered all funds formerly belonging to the clergy and churches of the kingdom of Poland to be sequestrated, the revenue of which is hoped will be fully adequate to indemnify the clergy on this side.

In the course of the year before last, the number of individuals vaccinated in the Prussian monarchy amounted to 307,595.

FROM THE MAINE, MAY 31.

It is asserted that the Government of the Netherlands has proposed to the Elector of Hesse to take upon himself, for a suitable subsidy, to furnish the contingent of troops to the army of the German Confederation, which the Netherlands should furnish for the Grand Duchy of Luxemberg.

In the year 1817. Wirtemberg lost by emigration 16,000 persons, and in 1815, 9,000.

MEININGEN, MAY 28.

On the 26th in evening, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence arrived here from Hanover, and were received at the gate by the Senate and the citizens, and at the Castle by all the Court. Their Royal Highnesses will stay here ten days, and then go for some weeks to the baths at Liebenstein.

HANOVER, JUNE 4.

On account of the happy delivery of the Duchesses of Kent and Cumberland, there will be *Te Deum* here on Sunday next, with ringing of all the bells, and a salute of artillery; and there will be also a thanksgiving prayer read in all the churches of the kingdom.

No rain has fallen here and in the neighbourhood for near two months, with the exception of a very narrow tract of land.

PRAGUE, JUNE 1.

The Austrian Government proceeds with much strictness towards foreign students who desire to visit the baths in Bohemia. They are obliged to bring authentic certificates from well-known physicians, and the wearing of the ancient German costume is prohibited.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL, 20.

Halib Effendi has now taken Mecca, and thus gained a new and important victory over the Wechabites.

Every foreign Ambassador receives on his arrival permission from the Porte to visit *once* the Mosques of the capital; This favour was never shewn with more liberality than to the Imperial Internuncio Count Lorzow, who was treated and received by his guides and the persons present with the greatest attention.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 2.

The following are the Resolutions of the Diet respecting the statutes of the German Commercial Union, and the Petition from the same, presented by Professor List:—

Resolved—1st. To stay for the present *ad acta* the provisional of a Commercial Union, presented by J. J. Schuell.

2d. As the Customs are intimately connected with the trade and intercourse between the several States, the Diet will take this subject into serious consideration in the approaching discussion to which it is called by the 19th Article of the Act of Union, and will endeavor to promote as far as possible the German trade united with the general good of the whole. To this end the Diet will request from the Government the necessary instructions upon this subject, and the latter will without doubt, not neglect to ask information when it may be necessary of the merchants and manufacturers of this country.—(*Hamburgh Papers to June 10*)

Exchange on London:—

June 4—34. 11.; 35. 2.
8—34. 8; 34. 11.

NORBURY PARK, SURREY.—This most beautiful estate, which comprises 527 acres, was knocked down by Mr. ROBINS yesterday, at 18,600 guineas. FREDERICK ROBINSON, Esq. is the purchaser.—Belmont, near Uxbridge, late the residence of THOMAS HARRIS, Esq. of Covent-garden Theatre, was also knocked down for 9,500 guineas. The auction-room was numerously attended; several persons of distinction were present.

DISTINGUISHED BENEVOLENCE.—A representation was recently made to CESAR COLCLOUGH, Esq. M. P. by the Rector and Parish Priest of Tintern, in the county of Wexford, describing in strong terms, the distressed condition of the poor.—The answer of that Gentleman was such as does honour to human nature—he directed the Gentlemen who applied to him to go to his agent, and to get from him whatever sum of money they might conceive to be necessary for the relief of the distressed. A discretionary power was thus left in their hands, to almost any amount, and the consequence may be expected to be of the most beneficial nature.—(*Leinster Journal.*)

THEATRES.

There is a charm in the very title of *Old Drury*. Associated with the names of Garrick and Sheridan, it must be always dear to the heart of every man of theatrical taste or literary talents. It is with pleasure, therefore, we perceive the promise of its future success in the increase of the subscription for the removal of its immediate difficulties.

It will be seen in an advertisement in the front of our Paper that the splendid talent sent out from Drury-lane by its premature close, has found in the Haymarket Theatre an asylum, in which. With due encouragement, it may be expected to shine with undiminished lustre.

The celebrated Mrs. Alsop (daughter of the late lamented Mrs. Jordan) took her benefit at the Liverpool Theatre, on Friday evening last. The play was *Know Your Own Mind*—farce, *A Roland for an Oliver*. The house was numerously attended.—(*Chester Journal*)

Mr Kean for four successive nights last week filled, though not to excess, the Norwich Theatre. *Junius Brutus*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, *Hamlet*, and *Rolla*, were the characters in which he appeared. At the conclusion of the play, on Saturday evening, it being the last night of the season, Mr. Bellamy delivered a farewell Address to the audience, thanking them for the encouragement the theatre had experienced. From Norwich Mr. Kean proceeded to Yarmouth.

The Glasgow Theatre was opened on Wednesday, with the Comedy of *The School for Scandal*, and the farce of *The Citizen*. The house has been painted in a very neat and elegant manner, and, from the brilliant way in which it is now lighted by gas, had a most beautiful appearance. Mrs. Davison, upon her *entre*, was received in a manner highly flattering, and supported the character of *Lady Teazle* in a style of superior excellence.

A Scotch paper, announcing the benefit of Miss Clara Fisher says, "We are informed from undoubted authority, that this young lady reads and writes uncommonly well for her age."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—GUILDHALL.

Edwards v. Woodriffe.—This was an action for an assault, brought by the plaintiff, a seaman on board the *Lord Castlereagh*, East Indiaman, against the defendant, chief mate of the same vessel. The first witness called was a person named Furlong. On the 6th of July, 1817, he belonged to the ship's company of the *Lord Castlereagh*. She was then lying in Simon's Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope—The plaintiff and others went ashore in the boat on the ship's business. He saw them on their way back, but was not on deck when they reached the ship. Immediately after arrival he heard a scuffle, as if persons were struggling with one another; and on going above he saw the defendant, Woodriffe, the third, and fifth mates, with one or two more whom he did not recollect, round the plaintiff. Defendant was holding him by the collar, and said, 'You rascal, why should you bring spirits on board contrary to orders.' At the same time witness saw a bottle thrown overboard by the chief mate, but he did not know what it contained, or from whom it was taken. The defendant told plaintiff that he should have a good starting, and ordered a rope for that purpose. Some of those present forced off the plaintiff's waistcoat, and the boatswain began to apply the rope to his back, the third mate holding him down at the same time. He could not exactly remember the number of blows inflicted, but it could not have been less than a dozen laid on pretty heavily. Witness believed it was a general regulation in the India service to prevent spirits from being brought on board, but he did not know of any particular order to that purpose on board the *Lord Castlereagh*.

Charles Abbot said, he was nephew to Admiral Smith. In the month of July 1817, he was on board the *Lord Castlereagh*, and was one of the party who, together with the plaintiff, went ashore at Simon's Bay. They went to a wine house to get some refreshment, but he was perfectly sober when they came off to the ship. There were two boats, in each of which was one bottle of rum, but no more. They purchased it ashore, together with a bottle of the small wine of the country, which he was bringing to a sick messmate. The wine was in the possession of a person nomed Collins, from whom it was taken by the chief mate, and thrown overboard. When the boat's crew came between decks on their arrival at the vessel, defendant seized plaintiff by the collar, accused him of bringing spirits on board, knocked him down, and kicked him several times, after which he said that he should have a —— good starting; Witness said the blows were laid on sharply with an inch and a half rope, and that in consequence of them the plaintiff's shirt was bloody, and much torn.—The shirt was in Court, but Mr. Serjeant Vaughan declined producing it.

This last witness, on his cross-examination, said, that upon a former occasion the defendant kicked and beat himself, most severely for refusing to go to the pump at a time that he was worn out by fatigue. For this he brought an action, and received his costs and 20 guineas to compromise the matter.

The defence attempted to be set up by the defendant's counsel was, that the punishment was inflicted by the sanction of the other officers on board, and that it was necessary for the preservation of good order. The officers were now abroad, but he could produce a paper signed by them, and stating that Mr. Woodriffe acted with their concurrence.

Mr. Justice Dallas said, that no justification could be received by the court under the present circumstances The facts alluded to might be offered in mitigation of damages.

Wm Shepherd was captain's clerk on board the *Lord Castlereagh* at the time the events above stated were said to take place. The punishment was inflicted on the plaintiff with the concurrence of the other officers. The captain was not on board at the time, and the chief mate was in command of the ship; plaintiff received 18 blows, or perhaps more. Witness was not between decks when the plaintiff and his companions arrived; but to his knowledge the defendant did not kick or beat him. It could not have been done unknown to him. Upon his oath the last witness did not assert the truth, when he said plaintiff was knocked down and kicked.

The Chief Justice having summed up the evidence, the jury retired, and after consulting for a short time, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Twenty Pounds.

Observation by the late Sir Charles Morgan, on page 312 of Tytler's Essay on Military Law.

"At Courts-Martial held at the Horse Guards, the practice has been different in its mode from that for which Mr. Tytler here contends, but tantamount in its effect. Such members of a Court-Martial, as have, by their votes, absolved a prisoner, are nor required to give a vote, when the question of punishment is proposed in consequence of the prisoner having been convicted by a majority of the members of the Court-Martial, as it seems incongruous that one, who thinks the prisoner not guilty, should give a voice for the inflicting of any punishment; *but the number of the members who have acquitted him are always counted in favor of the prisoner, and thrown into the scale of those who vote for the mildest punishment.*"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Brogden, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Mansfield, Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, and others from the House of Commons, brought up the Land Tax Commissioners Bill, the Loan Bill, the Irish Exchequer Chamber Bill, the Woollen Cloth Stamping Bill, the Frame-work Knitting Bill, and others of a private nature, to which they required their Lordship concurrence.—The Bills were severally read a first time.

FRAME WORK KNITTERS.

On the first reading of the Frame Work Knitters Bill. which was moved by the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Lauderdale remarked, that the Bill was, as he understood. of a very extraordinary nature, and founded on a principle new in the legislation of this country, He was not disposed to offer to it any factions opposition, but he was willing to have the principle on which it was founded perfectly understood, for which reason he hoped the Noble Duke would not press the second reading of it. In the mean time he should move that a message be sent to the House of Commons, to desire that it would communicate to this House a copy of the evidence taken before the Committee appointed to inquire into this subject.

The Duke of Rutland said, it was not his desire to press the second reading of the Bill at an earlier period then was consistent with the convenience of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

LOAN BILL.

The Earl of Liverpool gave notice, that he would move the second reading of the Loan Bill on Friday next, when he would also move that the Standing Orders should be suspended, for the purpose of pushing the Bill on that night through all the remaining stages.

BARNSTAPLE ELECTION.

The Marquis of Lansdown rose, for the purpose of laying on the table a Bill for indemnifying from all penal consequences such persons as may be brought up to the bar to give evidence in the case of the Barnstaple Election Bribery Bill. It was the privilege of any Member of the House to lay on the table any Bill he might think proper, but he thought it more respectful to their Lordships to state briefly, even in that early stage of this proceeding, the nature of the measure he was desirous of submitting to their consideration. In bringing forward this Bill, he did not mean to surrender any part of the principle on which their Lordships had hitherto proceeded nor to call in question their power of extending to all persons examined at their bar whatever protection they might think proper; but it was evident that although in some cases witnesses might be protected from penal consequences, in the strict application of that term, yet many circumstances might arise where evil consequences would result to witnesses, from which it would be difficult for their Lordships to protect them. From this circumstance, witnesses were frequently placed in this unfortunate dilemma, either to be compelled to give unwilling evidence, or to be subjected to consequences the most injurious to their interests. After some further observations to the same effect, touching the necessity of passing such a protective measure, the Noble Marquis said it was his intention, considering the advanced period of the Session, and the propriety of coming to some determination on the subject of the Barnstaple Election Bill before Parliament separated, to move that the Standing Orders of the House be suspended, for the purpose of obtaining for this Bill the sanction of the Legislature as soon as possible.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next, when the Standing Orders are to be taken into consideration.

The Marquis of Lansdown postponed his motion for the second reading of the Madhouses Bill untill Tuesday.

The Wager of Battle Bill and the Honduras Murders Bill were read a second time.

COTTON FACTORIES.

The Order of the Day was read for taking into consideration the Report of the Cotton Factories Regulation Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool suggested. that the time of work should be extended to twelve hours, and that the children should have a full hour for dinner. He thought it better that the Bill, with these amendtents, should be printed, and it might afterwards be disscused.

A short conversation then arose, in which the Marquis of Bute, the Earls of Rosslyn, Liverpool, Harrowby, Lauderdale, Grovenor, and the Marquis of Lansdown took a part, when it was resolved that the Bill should be re-committied on Friday.

The House then adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY JUNE 16

CAMELFORD ELECTION.

Mr. Gore Langton presented the Report of the Committee on the Camelford Election. The Committee declared that the sitting Members, John Stewart, Esq. and his Colleague, were not duly elected, and that the said elections for the Borough of Camelford was null and

void. They further declared that the said John Stewart, Esq. was for a violation of the provisions of the Act of the 49th of the King, chapter 118, incapable of sitting in the present Parliament. The Hon. Member then read a Resolution of the Committee, which set forth that four or five individuals, named by the Committee, were guilty of corruption at the late election for this borough.

The Report was brought up, and laid on the table.

The Speaker suggested the propriety of laying the Minutes of Evidence before the Committee.

The Minutes of Evidence were accordingly ordered to the delivered in, and on the motion of Mr. Gore Langton the Report of the Committee was ordered to the taken into conisderation on Friday se'nnight, and the Speaker was ordered not to issue his warrant for the election of Members to serve in the present Parliament for the said borough untill that day.

On the motion of Mr. Gore Langton. Wm. Allice, of St. Mary Axc. London, a burgess for the borough of Camelford, was ordered to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, as there was reason to believe he had absconded, to avoid giving evidence before the said Committee.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

Lord Ebrington presented Petitions from Barnstaple, Honiton, and another place in the County of Devon against the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

Mr. Dugdale presented a similar Petition from the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, at Birmingham.

These Petitions were laid on the table.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Mr. Frankland Lewis gave notice, that either on Friday or Monday next, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Assize of Bread.

LOAN BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Loan Bill.

Mr. Grenfell said he had to propose a clause, the object of which was to discontinue the allowances to the Bank of England according to the present scale on the loans. He meant to have brought this subject before the Committee on the present Bill, but he had no opportunity of doing so, he was therefore under the necessity of proposing it now. The practice, the House was aware, was to allow the Bank a sum of 800*l* on each million of which the loan consisted. This was a charge which, on the face of it, appeared so very extravagant, that every Committee on the subject had adverted to it, as a fit subject for regulation. The whole service done by the Bank for this sum of money consisted of receiving from the loan contractors their stipulated instalments, and then converting them into stock For such a service, 800*l* per million was so enormous a profit, particularly when it was considered that the Bank derived a benefit from the augmentation of stock On the present loan, at 300*l* per million, the Bank fee would amount to no less a sum than 9'600*l*—(*Hear, hear*)—In times like these the saving, or rather, the reduction of such a sum was an object to the country; in the pressure of the times, even one tenth of it ought if posible to be saved.—(*Hear.*)—The Bank ought to be fairly compensated for their trouble, but not according to such a scale of remuneration as that hither to given.—(*Hear.*)—The present Bill did not put a finger on this charge, but the House ought, and one-tenth of the amount given would suffice for the trouble of the Bank on occasions of this kind. He should now move for the omission of the words in the clause already appended to the Bill, which admitted the present scale of amount for loan transactions "for the pains. services, and labours of the cashiers of the Bank;" though, in point of fact, the remainder of the clause reserved this profit, not for the cashiers, whose trouble it was said to remunerate, but for the Governor and Company of the Bank.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw no reason to depart from the usual remuneration afforded to the Bank in loan transactions. When he stated this, he begged at the same time to express his sincere hope that the present loan would be the last for a number of years which it would be necessary to contract—he had every reason to hope that whatever sums may be again wanted, either by himself or his successor, would be obtained by other means than loans. As the the present amount of remuneration was fixed by long practice, he did not think it expedient to depart from the usual course, particularly as this appeared to him to be the winding up of loan transactions.

Mr. P. Moore sincerely regretted that in the present state of the country, when economy in every department was so essential, some steps should not be taken to save even this sum. The effort would. he thought, be consolatory for the country—*Hear.)*

The question was then put on the omission of the words in the clause, as proposed by Mr. Grenfell—it was negatived, and the Bill read the third time, and passed.

BANK ADVANCES.

Mr. Peel rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Bank Advances, in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Secret Committee. The object was to restrict the Bank from making advances to the public. unless under certain circumstances, and by consent of Parliament. There were three modes of preventing those Bank advances—one was to prohibit them altogether, a course which he did not think it would be expedient to adopt; the second was to affix and limit the amount of such advances; this he thought equally objectionable, for the House would run a risk of either fixing too small or too large a sum, as they could not have at the time they so fixed either the *maximum* or the *minimum*, the particular circumstance under their eye, which might call for or justify the advance necessary for the public service. The proposition he meant to make was, that the Bank should be empowered at will to make such advances for the public service as the First Lord of the Treasury or the Chancellor of the Exchequer may require in writing, they giving at the same time notice to Parliament within fourteen days after its meeting, of such application, and receiving the sanction of Parliament for it. An other part of his Bill would be, that the Bank should have the same facility of buying up Exchequer bills in the market that individuals, had, but that they should present to Parliament, fourteen days after it met, an annual account of the Exchequer bills in their possession, and the amount of their purchases of these bills in the market, on the plan recommended in the Appendix to the Report of the Bank Committee. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to establish further regulations respecting the advances of the Bank to Government for the public service.

Mr. Grenfell wished to know whether the arrangements in this Bill comprised advances made by the Bank upon Exchequer bills?

Mr. Peel replied in the affirmative.

Mr. M. A. Taylor expressed his regret that the regulations proposed in the intended Bill had not been made many years ago.

Mr. J. P. Grant and Mr. Peel made a few observations on the contruction of the Bill.

Mr. Manning hoped time would be allowed, in the stages of the Bill, to consider all its details.

Mr. Peel said, unquestionably he meant to give reasonable time for considering the merits of the Bill. He begged to state that he had previously submitted it to the Chancellor, of the Exchequer, who had given it his approbation.

Mr. Ricardo said, that though he was anxious a check should be put to the system that had been carried on between Government and the Bank; yet he thought the Bank ought not to be shackled by any legislative measure as to the amount of its advances to the public; he thought the Bank should be left to its own discretion on that point, and that the Government should approach it, just as an individual could with his private discounts, and that the Bank should have the power in the one case as in the other, of saying, "Yes, or No," to the application—(*Hear*)—As to the purchase of exchequer bills in the market, the Bank would, no doubt, be governed by the price of the day, and he thought the Legislature ought not to interfere.—[Mr. Peel said there was no intention of so interfering[—The Hon. Member then said he had probaly mistaken the provisions of the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the operation of the proposed Bill would have no effect either upon the financial measures of Government, or the circulation of the Bank, which he admitted instead of being more cramped than it now was, ought rather to be augmented. The great leading principle of the proposed Bill was, that Parliament should have regularly under its eye a statement of the concerns of Government with the Bank, and a regular control over them. The Bill drew a line between advances which would in point of fact increase the debt of the public to the Bank, and those advances on the annual taxes, which were quite of a different nature. There was no part of the Bill, he repeated, which could have a tendency to control the circulating medium of the country.

Mr. F. Lewis concurred in the propriety of regulating the advances of the Bank to Government, for the purpose of preventing a repetition of those circumstances which so deranged the state of property in the country. Such was the case in 1797, when the Bank declared it could not meet its own engagements, unless the Government repaid the debt it owed that corporation. He, therefore, hoped the proposed measures would prevent a repetition of events so calamitious in their result for the country.

Mr. Huskisson suggested the expediency of postponing any further observations upon this Bill until it was printed.

Leave was then given to bring in the the Bill.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

On the motion of Mr. Peel, a message was ordered to be sent to the Lords for a copy of their Lordships' Report on the State of Children employed in the Cotton Manufactories.

BANISHMENT FROM SCOTLAND BILL.

The Lord Advocate moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Banishment from Scotland. Bill, which, after a few observations from Mr. J. P. Grant and Mr. Boswell, was read the third time, and passed.

RATE OF EXEHANGES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Sir Henry Parnell rose to move for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the Rate of Exchange between Great Britain and Ireland, and of the expediency of assimilating the Currencies of the two Countries. His first reason for making this motion was, that by law, though the gold and silver coin of England were a legal tender in Ireland, copper coin was not. This was one of the circumstances which led to so much intricacy in the different denomition of the value of the copper currency of Ireland, and also of the terms used in keeping terms of account, which materially affected the buyer and seller of every commodity. This main difficulty ought, he thought, to be removed. He knew that various opinions prevailed respecting the cause of the fluctuation in the rate of exchange between England and Ireland, he was aware that some attributed the fluctuation to the remittances for absentees, but this could not, in his opinion, account for it. The Hon. Baronet then read several returns of the rate of exchange at different periods, to shew that the fluctuation could not have arisen from those remittances.—he thought, on the contrary, that the state of the copper coin had a material tendency to affect the exchanges. The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of assimilating the state of the currency between. England and Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought, that in this advanced period of the Session it would be inconvenient as well as ineffectual to inquire into this subject. Not only no advantage would be gained by agreeiug to the motion, but it would be productive of great inconvenience, by begetting a false impression throughout the whole country. A question involving such an extensive system of political economy, ought not to be touched at the present advanced period of the Session; he was of opinion the House ought to await the benefit of further experience. In conclusion, the Right Hon. Gentleman moved the previous question.

Mr. Grenfell expressed his desire, that the Hon. Baronet would withdraw his motion for the present Session, rather than let the amendment be carried against it.

After a few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which were not audible in the gallery, the motion was withdrawn.

JURY COURTS (SCOTLAND).

Lord A. Hamilton said, that not seeing a Right Hon. Gentleman in his place, he had two qnestions to put to the Noble Lord opposite: first, whether the Commissioners now sitting in Edinburgh, on Conrts of Justice in Scotland, had or had not proceeded to inquire into the Jury Courts? secondly, whether Ministers had proceeded to fill up the places that the Jury Court Act had empowered them to do? He now intended to give notice of a motion for to-morrow se'nnight, calling for the production of the references on the subject made to the Commissioners. He had to give notice of another motion, but wished to have the answers previously, in order to fix the proper shape.

Lord Castlereagh was understood to say he was unable to give the explanation desired, in the absence of the Lord Advocate.

Lord A. Hamilton then gave the notice above described, and postponed the second notice.

CAMELFORD.

Mr. Bennett presented a Petition from an individual resident to the city of Westminister (Charles Pitt, we believe), praying he might be admitted to prove before the House, which he could without incurring any expense, the corruption which had prevailed in the borough of Camelford previous to the last election.—Read and laid on the table.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.

Mr. W. Smith said, he rose to present a Petition from the individual who had been committed by order of the House to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, last night, for committing a breach of privilege by misrepresenting the debates and proceedings of the House. Had he been of opinion that the error was a wilful one, or that it was designed as an insult to to the Right Hon. Gentleman, he would not have pursued the course he had last night, nor would he do what he was now doing; but in consequence of his belief that the mistake had been unintentional, he had recommended that he should be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, instead of to Newgate.—The connexions, character, and behaviour of the Gentleman were most respectable. He had now a Petition in his hand from him, stating his regret and sorrow for the error he had inadvertently fallen into, and praying that that Hon. House would be pleased to discharge him on the Payment of his fees, and being reprimanded in the usual manner.

On the question that the Petition be brought up.

Sir Fr. Burdett said, he rose to protest aga-

nst the unconstitutional power which the House had exercised in the present case, under the name of privilege; under the plea of defending that, they summoned an individual to their bar, without possessing the means of entering into a proper trial of facts, convicted him on his own confession, and then inflicted what punishment they pleased; and, in his opinion, if the power exercised by that House did not resemble that of Rhadamanthus—if it could not be truly said of it, "*castigatque, auditque, dolos*,"—if it did not sentence first, and enquire afterwards, the individual in question would not have undergone the punishment he had. He understood that the words complained of had been recollected by some Members, and the cheers by others—("*No, no*,")—and if so, the individual commited no offence. If words similar to those expressed in the House were used, Members could not expect more, for considering the difficulties under which gentlemen reporting the debates laboured, the only wonder was, that what was said went out to the public with so much accuracy as it did. It seemed to be admitted on all hands, that if there had been any error in the case, it was not intentional, and he had always heard and read that guilt sprung from intention alone—*Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*." From the situation reporters held in that House, it was not to be wondered at that such mistakes should occur. If the gentlemen had no intention of offending—if the words were given as nearly as they could—if cheers had been heard, and a smile observed, the House should not have taken the individual into custody—and under the present circumstances he (Sir F. Burdett) thought he should be discharged without payment of his fees.

Lord Castlereagh said he did non know in what character the Hon. Baronet appeared before the House—whether as the impugner of its privileges, or as the advocate of the individual in question. If in the latter, he must have known that advocates sometimes injured the reputation of their clients.—(*Hear.*)—If the Hon. Baronet spoke in the former character the House must be aware that he was not a very impartial judge of the extent of those privileges he wished to call in question.—(*Hear.*)—He had already made applications to a Court of Law to defend himself from the consequences of their exertion, but he had been told that the powers exercised by the House were perfectly legal—that the privileges of which he complained were strictly constitutional—and that a Court of Law had no power to interfere.—(*Hear.*)—Whether it was decorous in the Hon. Baronet to take a conspicuous part on the present occasion he should leave the House and the country to judge. With respect to the individual (whom the Hon. Baronet pronounced not guilty, though he had not been present at the investigation of his case)—(*Hear.*)—he had shewed more sense than his advocate. He, indeed, had pledged himself that his error did not spring from malice, that it was not wilfully committed, but had never thought of arguing that it was not therefore a breach of privilege. He (Lord Castlereagh) did not know how it could be maintained that it was not both a gross breach of privilege and a calumny—and it was no justification to say that it had been done in haste, or taken from the representation of a stranger. Bringing the author of such misrepresentation to the bar of the House to answer for his conduct, was an exercise of power strictly legal and constitutional, it was a fit and necessary assertion of those privileges vested in them, and in the due maintenance of which the people at large had the deepest interest.—(*Hear.*)

Mr. Courtenay said, that, whether the paragraph in question was a libel or not, had been determined last night, in the only way in which it was possible it could have been; but he could not let that opportunity pass without expressing his sense of the offence. Great as the offence had been, it was certainly extenuated by the subsequent conduct of the individual—and it was indeed wise, prudent, and humane of the House, to take advantage of every possible favourable circumstance in mitigation of punishment; but he had heard it said, and said truly, that the young man was a person of good education, respectable family & literary attainments. Now he did not see in these any ground of extenuation. If an illiterate man had committed such an act, they might pass it over; but when a young man of education perverted his talent and attainments to such purposes, the offence assumed a deeper character than if it came from an inferior hand. It was his impression, that there had not been any particular intention of misrepresenting; but the principal ground of his rising was to express his opinion that it was an act very little short of absolute falsehood, for any individual reporting what occured in the House, when at a loss, not to appeal to those who could give him the best information, but to a stranger—and then, on the strength of such authority, to issue to the world what was scurrilous and abusive.

Mr. Huskisson said, that one part of the Hon. Baronet's (Sir F. Burdett's) speech went to assert that the report complained of was no misrepresentation at all. If that had been true, the matter would not have been followed up by complaint in the House, but in another manner.—(*Cries of "order."*)

Mr. Hume said, that if the Hon. Baronet had been in the House the night the speech attributed to him in *The Times* had been delivered, he would not have ventured to insinuate any such thing. He was sorry he had not been present when the Hon. Baronet was speaking, for he should have stood up and contradicted him. Whoever had heard him would allow, that nothing had dropped from him of the calumnious nature in the report. He should take the liberty of stating, that from the correspondence which had taken place between him and the Editor, he believed that the latter had no part whatever in the transaction; and it was sufficient to refer to the conduct of the individual concerned at the bar, to prove to the House that he had not been influenced by any feeling of malignity, or had been influenced by any design of misrepresenting.

Lord Binning said, that if he had been in the House when the Hon. Baronet spoke, he should have stood up and contradicted him. He should have done so the rather, because he knew it had been thrown out, not by Members, but in another quarter, that the printed speech did not differ so much after all from that which had been spoken, Now one hour after the Honourable Member (Mr. Hume) had seen *The Times*, he gave him (Lord Binning) a letter, without any hesitation, fully and unequivocally denying that he had uttered the offensive passage. Another circumstance he thought deserving of mention was, that being about on Sunday to recite to another Hon. Member (Mr. Littleton) what the Member for Aberdeen had said, he stopped him until he should first describe it, having been present—and his statement of it was an exact corroboration of what had been written by Mr. Hume. After some further remarks, the Noble Lord said, he concurred entirely in what had fallen from the Member for Exeter.

Mr. Littleton confirmed what had fallen from the last speaker respecting himself.

Mr. C. Hutchinson said, that in justice to the Gentleman concerned, whom he had seen that morning, he rose to state that the only feeling on his mind seemed to be that of regret, that the Right Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had not been present last night, to hear him solemnly disavow that he had any the slightest intention of misrepresenting, or any antipathy to gratify. These sentiments indeed were so fully expressed in his Petition, that he should not have adverted to them, were it not to state from the individual himself that he was most anxious the Right Hon. Gentleman and the House should understand such were his present feelings. He had to complain of the Noble Lord's (Binning) expressions towards the Hon. Baronet, imputing improper motives for the part he had taken. He had stated last night he was among the first to contend for and uphold the privileges of that House, conceiving them, as he did, necessary for the protection of the people's rights; but, notwithstanding, whenever he saw an oppressive use made of them, he should not be intimidated by the Noble Lord, or the whole House, from standing up and saying so. He had been surprised at the words of the Resolution last night, on its being put into the hands of the Speaker, and had said it must have been written before the investigation had been entered into. If he (Mr. Hutchinson) had thought it an intentional error, he would not have deemed any words too strong, but observing the conduct of the Gentleman at the bar, and having been persuaded in consequence that the mistake had been completely unintentional, he had hoped that the Honourable Gentleman might have made a change in the terms, and he had no hesitation in saying that he had been surprised at them. He should go further, as a representative of the people, and say, that he had been sorry for the vote of last night—because in his opinion, the Gentleman had been sufficiently punished by being brought to the bar and reprimanded. He was sorry to say, that last night, and on a former occasion, the House had exercised its privileges with great severity. The person himself solemnly declared he had been influenced by no malignant feeling whatever. As to one of the circumstances, the cheers, the defect of which had been much relied on by the Right Hon. Gentleman, the case had now been made out in a great degree. Two or three Members had corroborated the statement in that respect. The impression left on his mind by the proceedings of last night was two-fold—first, that the individual had no intention whatever of offending; and, second, that as strong a case had been made out for the compassion of the House, from his own evidence and the statements of Members, as ever had been.

Lord Binning said, he might safely declare he had no intension whatever of using unparliamentary language.

The Petition was then brought up and read.

The Petitioner, after noticing the circumstances which had led to his committal the night before, deeply regretted that he had incurred the high displeasure of that Hon. House; solemnly assured it, that however he had been betrayed into a breach of its privileges, he had never entertained any disrespect for it, or malignity against any of its Members; trusted that it would consider the punishment already inflicted commensurate to the offence; and prayed it would discharge him out of the custody of the Serjeant at Arms on payment of his fees.

The Petition was laid on the table, and, on the motion of Mr. Smith, the reporter was called in to the bar, and reprimanded by Mr. Speaker, in order to being discharged. In his reprimand, Mr. Speaker said, the individual had confessed that he was the author of a paragraph, which had the day before been resolved to be a scandalous misrepresentation of proceedings of the House, a calumnious libel on the character of one of its Members, and an aggravated breach of its privileges, and that he had been for the same offence committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Grave and serious as the offence was, the manner in which he had conducted himself while under examination at the bar, had led the House to the opinion that it was not intentional, and he had in consequence been treated with a lenity which no other circumstance could justify. His Petition presented that day had been fully considered, and the sentiments therein expressed, coupled with his previous conduct, had induced that Honourable House to grant to him a further extension of its mercy, and to order that he should be reprimanded and discharged. That lenity, however, was not to be forgotten; it was to be recollected that it was only from the indulgence of the House that the opportunity of committing such a breach of privilege could possibly arise, which circumstance greatly aggravated the offence. That was it to be taken as a public warning—it was to be known and fully understood by all, that whosoever should commit a similar breach of privilege in future, should be visited with the severest rigour to which the House could proceed.—(*Hear.*)—The Reporter was lastly informed that he was discharged on payment of his fees.

He then withdrew, and the reprimand was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

Sir F. Burdett presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Liverpool, against the Foreign Enlistment Bill.—Read and laid on the table.

Mr. W. Becher presented a similar Petition from the inhabitants of the town of Mallow. He was happy to have that opportunity of declaring that the Bill in question had his most decided disapprobation,—(*Hear.*)—The Hon. Member made a variety of observations on the impolicy and severity of the measure, particularly as regarding Ireland.—Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Phillips presented a similar Petition from certain inhabitants of Manchester.—Read and ordered to be printed.

CONVEYANCERS.

Mr. Littleton presented a Petition from the Attorneys of Bristol, praying that unqualified persons might not be permitted to act as conveyancers.—Read, and laid on the table.

MARRIAGE SERVICE.

Petitions were presented from certain Dissenters at York, in the borough of Southwark, and in Maidstone, complaining that the Marriage Service of the Established Church contained expressions at variance with their religious opinions, and that they might be excused from observing that form.—Read and laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith then said, he rose to bring forward his motion regarding the Marriage Act, fortified by these several Petitions, coming from as respectable a body of men as any in the country. The grievance complained of was expressed in the shortest terms in the Petitions. It was this, that the marriage service required by the existing law was, inconsistent with the religious opinions which the Petitioners conscientiously entertained. They further stated, that the matrimonial union had been considered as a mere civil contract, and therefore they desired an alteration in the law. Dissenters in general were averse to the marriage service, but his then clients particularly, on account of some expressions recognising the doctrine of the Trinity, which they did not hold, and from the penalties attending which last belief they had been relieved about five years ago. He hoped such a change would be made as would free them from this burden also. The Hon. Gentleman then referred to the Marriage Act. 26 Geo. II. and to the opinions of Blackstone, to shew that in our law marriage was essentially considered as a civil contract, as it was in many other kingdoms of Europe. In the Act there was a protecting clause for Quakers and Jews. In the 12th Charles II. rendering void all marriages solemnised before Justices of Peace, there was not one word to be found describing the ceremony as a religious one.—The mode by which he would propose to remedy the existing inconvenience, which was, to many individuals, a very serious one, would be, not to change or alter any expression or expressions in the marriage ceremony, but to leave out all the words after a certain passage. The marriage ceremony, by which the contract was completely fulfilled, ended with the words. "and thereto I give you my troth"—from the commencement of the form to this point, might remain untouched—but he proposed to omit all that followed, as far as the marriage of Dissenters was concerned. In his opinion, the measure which he submitted to the House was free from objection. It only gave to the minister, when persons about to be married requested that a certain portion of the ceremony should be omitted, the power of complying with the request. He did not mean to touch the place where, or person by whom the ceremony was to be performed; his object was to prevent individuals from going through that part of the form which was unpleasant to their feelings, and which, of course, could not be agreable to the person officiating. The Bill, if agreed to, would not interfere with the register of marriage or the regular and established descent of property, but would merely go to this beneficial object, to relieve the feelings of conscientious people from a form which was not congenial with their ideas. However individuals might consider marriage more or less as a religious ceremony, the particular view which they took of it ought to be consulted in the form of the ceremony. This position might be defended on the ground of analogy, by a reference to what took place every day in our Courts of Law, where Christians, in conformity with their sentiments, were sworn on. *The New Testament*, whilst persons of the Jewish persuasion were sworn on the books of *The Old*. He believed, however, that in those countries where marriage was considered so decidedly a religious ceremony, as to be reckoned amongst the number of sacraments, the connubial tie was not found more binding than in the northern parts of this country, where it was regarded as merely a civil right. The Hon. Gentleman then moved—

"That leave be given to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Marriage Act, in certain cases affecting Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England."

Lord Castlereagh wished it to be understood, that in not opposing this motion, he meant not to pledge himself to any specific line of conduct hereafter.

Mr. W. Smith said, he certainly could not suppose that the Noble Lord pledged his acquiescence to the measure in its future stages, by suffering leave to be given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Wilberforce said, considering the great advantage which the system of marriage had given to Europe over every other part of the world, the present must be looked on as a subject of the utmost interest and importance, and ought to be touched with great care and caution. He was, however, ready to admit, that where scruples of conscience were entertained, with respect to the form of the marriage ceremony, a due degree of attention should be paid to them, without impairing the reverence and respect which was due to the existing form.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

PEMBROKE DOCK BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Croker, the Bill for authorising the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy to establish a market at the town of Pembroke Dock, in the county of Pembroke, and to make regulations for the paving, lighting, and cleansing the same, was read a second time.—To be committed on Tuesday next.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Brougham seeing a Noble Lord in his place, on whose behalf notice of an intended motion for adjourning over to-morrow had been given, wished that some arrangement should now be made with respect to the business on Friday. Two important subjects stood for that day—the Tax Bill was then expected to be fully discussed, and the Charitable Abuse Bill was also fixed for that day. Perhaps it would be as well to postpone the latter till Monday, and to go through the

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clauses of the Foreign Enlistment Bill this evening, and take the debate on the third reading on Friday.

Lord Castlereagh said, as it was important that the Tax Bill should go through the House with all convenient speed, he wished it to be discussed on Friday, and the third reading of the Foreign Enlistment Bill might take place on Monday.

ACTS IN DESUETUDE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Mr. Boswell, in moving that the Report of this Bill be received, entered into a short defence of its provisions. He was obliged, he observed, to give up the Scotch Statutes—but, from the principle adopted in Scotland, by which laws fell into desuetude, under certain circumstances, he deemed the Bill necessary, in order to prevent the operation of the principle on Acts passed since the Union. The opposition to this measure created some surprise in his mind, but certainly no regret—for, if it were improper, he would be the last man who would wish it to succeed. One of the objections to the measure was, that, since the Union, no instance had occured of a British statute falling into desuetnde. But, as such a circumstance might happen, according to the practice of the Courts of Scotland, the Bill appeared to be necessary—for it would be a most extraordinary thing, if, by the operation of this custom of desuetude, an Act, passed in the British Parliament, for the government of the two countries, should be in full force in England, and yet be inefficient in Scotland. To prevent this incongruity he proposed the present as a declaratory Act, by the provisions of which the principle of *desuetude* could not extend to Acts passed since the Union.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, if there were no instance in which an Act of the British Parliament, passed since the Union, had fallen into desuetude in Scotland, that circumstance strongly argued, that there was no necessity for this measure—and, to legislate unnecessarily, be conceived to be a most erroneous practice. The preamble of the Bill said, "whereas certain Acts of the Parliament of Scotland have fallen into *desuetude*." That this was the fact he admited, It was the law of Scotland as of Rome, supposing all law to arise from the will of the people, who might form or abrogate whatever statutes they pleased. "And whereas," continued the preamble, "doubts may arise as to the principle of desuetude extending to Acts of the British Parliament, passed since the Union." Now if the Learned Gentleman could shew him any declaratory law, that set forth as the reason for its enactment that doubts might rise, then his objection would be removed. But declaratory laws were alone enacted where doubts had really arisen. He regretted the passion which at present existed for legislating on all subjects. If a Gentleman now felt a doubt, he went to Parliament immediately for a Bill to remove it. This he conceived to be a very inconvenient practice, particularly where declaratory laws were called for, which tended to create doubts, where, in fact, none had previously existed.

The Report was then brought up by Mr. Brogden; and, on the question "That these amendmeuts be now considered,"

Mr. J. P. Grant moved "That the Report he taken into consideration this day six months."

An Hon. Member argued, that, by the Act of Union, all the rights and privileges which were enjoyed prior to that event, were continued to Scotland. If this were the case, the principle of desuetude must remain in operation in that country—and must affect laws enacted by the British Legislature, which extended over the empire. Therefore, he conceived, the Bill of the Learned Gentleman was proper, since it went to prevent a difference in the laws of the two countries, which might exist, if a remedy were not provided.

Mr. Scarlett said, the preamble set forth, that "doubts might arise," &c. Now for upwards of a century no doubt had in fact arisen—and, therefore, the Bill was perfectly uncalled for by existing circumstances. It would be a monstrous anomaly to suppose, when the two countries were united, and laws, for the government of both emanated from the same Legislature, that those laws might be in perfect force on this side of the Tweed, and yet completely fallen into disuse on the other.

Mr. Hume opposed the Bill. It was extraordinary that the Learned Gentleman who had brought forward this measure, on a former occasion, when an Hon. Baronet had moved for a Committee to inquire into those Acts of the Scotch Parliament that had fallen into desuetude, should have voted directly against it, although he admitted there were various Acts of that kind. In his opinion, the measure of the Learned Gentleman was wholly unnecessary, since it affected to clear up doubts, where none in reality existed.

Mr. Boswell replied.

The amendment was carried without a division—and the Bill was consequently lost.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

Lord Castlereagh moved that the Report of the Foreign Edistment Bill be taken into further consideration.

After a few words from Sir R. Wilson, who expressed his detestation of the Bill, as engendered in a spirit inimicable to liberty, the amendments were agreed to—and the Bill ordered to be read the third time on Monday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS BILL.

Lord Althorp moved the re-committal of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

The House having resolved itself into the Committee, several clauses were agreed to without observation—and, in others, verbal amendments were made.

On the clause being read, which provides that all prisoners should be confined within the walls of the prison,

The Solictor, General moved, as an amendment, "That prisoners might have the privilege of living within the Fleet and King's Bench."

Lord Althorp objected to the amendment. He stated, that it appeared in evidence before the Committee, that this privilege had been abused. That persons who heretofore enjoyed it, lived within the rules of the prison in a state of luxury and extravance, to the injury of their creditors.

Mr. Alderman Wood said, that it was not uncommon for prisoners within the rules of the King's Bench to pay five guineas a week for lodgings—that many of them kept their carriages, attended balls and the opera, and lived in a state of general expense—and yet when brought up to be discharged, many of those persons were found to swear that they were not worth any thing. He had heard the same conduct was pursued by those persons who live within the liberties of the Fleet; many of them held ezpensive lodgings on Ludgate-hill, many of them lived in coffee-houses at expensive rates. Was it fit, he asked, that those persons should be allowed to live in coffee-houses, associating with respectable merchants? It was said that if all prisoners were obliged to remain within the prison walls that new gaols should be built. Let new gaols be built if they should be found necessary.

The Solicitor General said the clause would protect sick and infirm persons from the inconvenience and danger attendant on close confinement. The object of the Bill was to relieve the debtor, and at the same time to protect the creditor from fraud. He admitted that persons who might act in the manner described by the Hon. Alderman were not entitled to indulgence, and would not be discharged by the Court if those facts were established against them.

Mr. George Lamb said, it was not unusual for persons within the rules to travel on the Continent, and to remove at their pleasure from the King's Bench to the rules of the Fleet. The Hon. Gentleman dwelt at some length on the expensive habits of persons confined within the rules of the prisons. He contended that imprisonment of such persons was necessary to compel them to do justice to their creditors.

Mr. Croker said, that persons living within the rules should certainly be subject to severer penalties than those confined in a gaol.

Mr. Abercromby said, that the imprisonment should not be a nominal, but an actual and *bona fide* imprisonment.

After a few words from the Solicitor-General, the amendment was negatived.

Lord Althorp said, that if the Bill should pass into a law, he would in the course of the next Session move for a Committee to inquire into its operation.

The Solicitor-General proposed a clause to exempt Crown debtors from the operation of the Act.

Lord Althorp said, he did not see why the Crown should have a greater power over debtors than the subject.

Mr. Scarlett opposed the clause.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that to allow Crown debtors to avail themselves of the Act would operate as an indemnity to fraud.

After some observations from Lord Palmerston and Mr. Lamb, the clause was agreed to,

Mr. G. Lamb, after a few prefatory remarks in favour of the advantages attending Trial by Jury, proposed a clause, requiring that all disputed cases should be decided by Juries.

Mr. Allen (we understood) objected to this clause, as incompatible with the general principles of the Bill, and as being likely to be attended with much inconvenience and expense to the parties. He perfectly coincided with the Hon. Gentleman in his esteem for the Trial by Jury, but he did not think that respect well shewn by introducing in it a clause which was likely to be either employed to the public disadvantage, or to lie as a dead letter.

Lord Althorp expressed his strong admiration of the general principle of Trial by Jury; but he did not conceive the system applicable to the present measure.

The clause was then negatived without a division,

Mr. Croker observed, that there was no provision in the Bill relating to the payment of the officers of the Court, and he should propose a clause to supply this deficiency, but understanding that a money clause could not originate in the present Committee, he should propose it in a subsequent stage, as rider to the Bill.

Mr. Alderman Wood proposed a clause that the assignees should, under the orders of the Court, furnish within six months a statement of the effects in their hands, and within twelve months make a final distribution of all the unclaimed dividends.—This was agreed to.

Mr. Croker suggested the propriety of extending the Bill to Ireland.

Mr. Leslie Foster said it would be impossible to extend this Act to Ireland, in consequence of some difference with respect to the machinery of the Bill, as it regarded the two countries. Another Bill was, therefores, absolutely necessary; but the House may rely on it, that the principles of the Bill which he should have the honour of proposing should be precisely the same as these of the Bill now before the House.

The House then resumed, the Report of the Bill was brought up, and the further consideration of it ordered for Friday.

IRISH DISTILLERY LAWS.

Mr. Lushington moved that the further consideration of the Report of the Irish Distillery Bill be postponed till Friday.

Mr. Shaw said, that the present uncertainty which was felt by the distillers of Ireland with respect to the system under which they were in future to act, was extremely prejudicial to their interests, and not less so to the revenue of Ireland. He hoped, therefore, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would as soon as possible communicate to the House what his intentions were on this subject.

Mr. Lushington lamented (as we understood) the absence of his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who alone was able to give the Hon. Gentleman the information he desired,

Mr. Hutchinson observed on the severity to which those distillers of Ireland were exposed who had laid out large capitals in the manufactory of spirits. They suddenly found the system abandoned under which they had long acted, and in the confidence of its continuance had hazarded their property, and they were altogether unable to discover what system would be established in its room. He feared that the change, whatever it might be, would be found less serviceable to the revenue of the country, than the system was which Parliament was now about to supersede. That system had been found effectual for its object, and none other could operate without a very considerable increase of expense—a change which in the present state of the finances of the empire was by no means desirable. He stated that a deputation from the Irish distillers had been in town for some weeks, and he hoped that no time would be lost in allaying their present anxiety, and giving them some security with regard to the system which was to be adopted.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald lamented that the consideration of this question should at this late period of the Session be still further postponed; but he thought it was impossible to consider the question of repeal, independent of the plan which it would be the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to submit in place of the system which had formerly received their sanction.

On the motion of Mr, Peter Moore, the Report of the Silk Manufacturers' Regulation Bill was taken into further consideration—The Resolutions were agreed to and the Bill was ordered to be printed.

The Assessed Taxes Composition Bill went though a Committee.—Report on Friday.

The Report of the Lottery Bill was brought up, the Resolutions read and agreed to and the Bill ordered to be read the third time on Friday.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Glass Acts.—Certain Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered on Friday.

The Salt Duties Bill went through a Committee.—Report on Friday.

The Report of the Poor Settlement Bill was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read the third time on Frsday.

The Bermuda Trade Bill was read the third time.

The Report of the Navy Prize-money Bill was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read the third time on Friday.

COURT OF CHANCERY IN IRELAND.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply for granting compensation to clerks in the Court of Chacery in Ireland for the loss of fees.

Mr. Leslie Foster proposed that a sum for this purpose, not exceeding 2,000*l*., be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. Shaw moved, as an amendment, that the sum of 4,000*l*., be granted.

Mr. Hutchinson thought it advisable that no sum be specified, but that a discretion be allowed to the Government to make up any deficiency that may arise.

After some observation from Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. W. Smith, the original Resolution was agreed to, and one for granting 1,280*l*. to the Accomptant-General.—The House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received on Friday next.

On the motion of Mr. Shaw, several papers connected with the Irish and Scotch Distilleries were ordered to be printed. The Hon. Member gave notice, that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not prepared with the Irish Still Fines Bill on Friday next, he would move its postponment for six months.

Mr. W. Smith postponed until Friday next, his motion for an alteration in the Marriage Act, as affecing Dissenters.

Mr. Lushington brought in the Bill for laying the additional duties on tobacco in Ireland, which was read a first time.

Mr. Brougham asked, whether this Bill had refeence to the new taxes?

Mr. Lushington said, it was brought in, in obedience to the recommendation of the Committee.

The Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. Lushington brought in the Bill for regulating Bank Advances—read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

The Orders of the Day were then read, and the House adjourned at Half-Past Twelve o'Clock untill Friday next.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon	2	0	00
BEER, Hodgson's, none,	per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per Sut. Cd. of 21 mds.	60	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	76	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	32	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,				
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CHERETTA, Root,	per Surat md.	12	0	00
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	24	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE, no demand,	" per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "	30	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	220	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		250	0	00
Bownaghur,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		220	0	00
Kutch,		180	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		200	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,		170	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		55	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			

GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	50	0	0
GHEE, Cauanchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	0
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62	0	0
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 3 Parah	30	0	00
Bownagur,	" " "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		120	0	00
Myrrh,		11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.			
GUNNEES,	per 100	16	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	115	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	each.	20	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 4 lbers	12	0	00
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	64	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	" per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	14	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	3	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MUNJEET	Surat md			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	68	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	3	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora	32	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	125	0	00
Bhatcole,		135	0	00
Eastern,	"	125	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	11	0	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.			
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	2	00
Bengal, 1 sort		12	2	
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lac,				
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	29	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	6	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		6	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm,	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, of Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	0	00
TIN PLATES. I. C.	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	11	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	40	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	75
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" " "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Candy of 8 Parah	60	0	00
Ditto Surat,		70	0	00
Hansia,		80	0	00
WHITE LEAD, China,	per cwt.	13	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	220	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	2	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	478	1	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England, dead weight — 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta B'bay Rs. 109 per 100 Siccs.
on Madras.

Cotton still keeps up, but as the loading of the Company's Ships for the Eastern passage to China, will soon commence, we expect the holders will make some abatement.

With respect to European articles of general consumption, an absolute famine prevails.

Wheat has again risen, to an enormous price, and it is fortunate for us, that it is not the staple food of the Inhabitants.